The Bombay Gazette.

No. 52,787—New Series. BOMBAY :—WEDNESDAY, FEBRUARY 11, 1903. PRICE 4 ANNAS.

ROBERT, PORTER & CO.'S
BULL DOG BOTTLING
OF
BASS'S ALE
AND
GUINNESS' STOUT
CAN BE HAD AT
All Wine Merchants, Bars, Restaurants, and Hotels.

LIBRARY OF THE ROYAL BOMBAY BRANCH OF THE ASIATIC

Milkmaid BRAND
LARGEST SALE in the WORLD.
Milk

SHIPPING.

PENINSULAR AND ORIENTAL COMPANY.

DEPARTURES FOR EUROPE
WITH LIBERTY TO CALL AT BRINDISI AND MALTA.
SATURDAY 2 P.M.

Vessels.	Tons.	Captains.	1903.
* CALEDONIA	7558	E. H. Gordon	14th Feb.
M.L. PERSIA	7951	W. A. Wheler	21st "
" EGYPT	7912	J. Chellew	28th "
M.L. CALEDONIA	7558	E. H. Gordon	7th March
* PENINSULAR	5294	T. Leigh	14th "
M.L. EGYPT	7912	J. Chellew	21st "
* MASSILIA	5011	G W Cookman	28th "
M.L. ARABIA	7903	J. L. Parfitt	4th April
* PENINSULAR	5294	T. Leigh	11th "
M.L. BRITANNIA	6525	F. H. Seymour	18th "
* MASSILIA	5011	G. W. Cookman	25th "
M.L. PERSIA	7951	W. A. Wheler	2nd May
* PENINSULAR	5294	T. Leigh	9th "
M.L. CALEDONIA	7558	E. H Gordon	16th "

The steamers marked M. L. proceed to Marseilles, Plymouth and London, passengers for Brindisi transhipping at Port Said.
The steamers marked * proceed to Aden only, and Passengers transship there for Brindisi, Marseilles, Plymouth or London.

HEAVY BAGGAGE must be sent to the BALLARD PIER on FRIDAY AFTERNOON the day previous to sailing, and CABIN BAGGAGE before 9 A.M., on SATURDAY. The attention of Passengers is called to the importance of having their Baggage Labelled with Port of Destination.

Tenders leave the Ballard Pier on day of sailing. All Passengers must attend at that place between 11-30 A.M. and 12-30 P.M., for medical inspection by the Health Officer of the Port, and no one will be allowed on board the Mail Steamer unless so examined and conveyed thence in the Company's steam barges. Special attention is directed to these regulations, which are imperative under the Venice Convention.

Friends of passengers cannot go on board the Mail Steamer.

TO COLOMBO, STRAITS, CHINA, AND AUSTRALIA.

The Company's STEAMERS LEAVE BOMBAY FORTNIGHTLY, usually on WEDNESDAYS, taking Passengers for the STRAITS, CHINA and JAPAN, and return Tickets are issued on favourable terms.
Cargo Steamers are despatched to China at frequent intervals calling at Ports en route.

F. RITCHIE,
Superintendent, P. & O. S. N. Company.
Bombay, 22nd November, 1902.

HOMEWARD PASSAGES.

GRINDLAY GROOM & Co.,
BOMBAY.

PASSENGERS booked without charge, and on Favourable Terms. Berths carefully selected.
SLEEPING CAR and CONTINENTAL RAILWAY TICKETS procured.
RAILWAY OFFICIALS and MISSIONARIES booked at Reduced Rates.
PASSAGES booked to ENGLAND via JAPAN and AMERICA, by the Canadian Pacific, Occidental and Oriental, and Pacific Mail Routes.
HANDBOOK giving Details of Fares, &c., and List of Sailings by all Lines sent free on application.
PASSENGERS met on arrival.
BAGGAGE shipped and cleared and Insurance effected covering all risks.
PACKAGES cleared or shipped.
CIRCULAR NOTES, BANK NOTES, DRAFTS, and SOVERRIGNS at current rates.

Calcutta Agents.—GRINDLAY & Co.
LONDON AGENTS.—GRINDLAY & Co.

AUSTRIAN LLOYD'S S. N. Co.

UNDER MAIL CONTRACT WITH
THE AUSTRIAN GOVERNMENT.

BOMBAY TO TRIESTE VIA ADEN, SUEZ AND PORT SAID.
DIRECT LINE.

Steamer.	Captain.	Tons.	To sail on
IMPERATRIX	C. Bellen	4,194	1st Mar. 1903.
IMPERATOR	P. Ivellich	4,119	1st April 1903.

PASSAGE MONEY.

	1st Class.	2nd Class.	Deck.
TRIESTE OR VENICE	Rs. 600,	Rs. 325,	Rs. 150.

ORDINARY LINE.

Steamer.	Captain.	Tons.	To sail on or about
a TIROL	Bretfel	2,771	20th Feb. 1903
TRIESTE	R. Mocorri	5,095	18th Mar. 1903
b AUSTRIA	rt. Colledani	6,500	26th Mar. 1903
MAR. BACQUEHEM	T. Rassevich	4,409	18th April 1903

a Will call at Karachi, b Will call at Fiume.

PASSAGE MONEY BY THIS ROUTE.

	Saloon.	Deck.
TO TRIESTE OR VENICE	Rs. 400	Rs. 150,

RETURN TICKETS TO TRIESTE AND VENICE AVAILABLE FOR ANY PERIOD WITHIN TWO YEARS.
1st Class Rs 900, 2nd Class Rs. 488, Saloon Rs. 600.

THROUGH TICKETS TO LONDON.
1st and 2nd Class Single and Return Tickets are issued via Trieste, the St. Gothards, and other Routes.

INTERCHANGEABLE TICKETS WITH THE MESSAGERIES MARITIMES CO.
The Company are now in a position to issue RETURN TICKETS available for one way by the Austrian Lloyd's and the Return Voyage by the Messageries Maritimes Co., at reduced fares.
This arrangement will prove of special advantage to Passengers on three months' privilege leave.
Passengers to VENICE tranship at TRIESTE to another steamer of the Company, which takes about 6 hours to cross the Gulf.

STEAM TO JAPAN, VIA COLOMBO, SINGAPORE, HONGKONG AND SHANGHAI.

Steamer.	Captain.	Tons.	To sail on or about
MARIA VALERIE	——	4,285	28th Feb., 1903

For further particulars, regarding Passages apply to
E. SCARPA, Agent.
Sassoon House, 2, Church Gate Street.
Bombay, 6th February, 1903.

BOMBAY AND AUSTRALIA.

S. S. "ITINDA," 5,203 Tons, will SAIL from BOMBAY, for AUSTRALIAN PORTS via CALCUTTA, on or about 10th FEBRUARY.
For Rates of Freight, &c., apply to
MACKINNON MACKENZIE & Co.,
Agents, B. I. S. N. Co., Ltd., Bombay.
27th January, 1903.

COMPAGNIE DES MESSAGERIES MARITIMES.

FRENCH MAIL STEAMERS.

TO MARSEILLES.

Vessels.	Tons.	Captains.	To sail on THURSDAY,
CALEDONIEN	4,232	Remes	12th Feb. 1903.
OCEANIEN	4,259	Guigues	12th Mar. 1903.
ERNEST SIMONS	5,707	Dupuy Fromy	9th Apr. 1903.
TONKIN	6,363	Schmitz	7th May 1903.

INTERCHANGEABLE TICKETS WITH THE AUSTRIAN LLOYD'S S. N. Co.
The Company are now in a position to issue RETURN TICKETS available for one way by the Messageries Maritimes, and the return voyage by the Austrian Lloyd's at Reduced Fares. This arrangement will prove, in some cases of special advantage to Passengers on three months' privilege leave.

TO COLOMBO, SINGAPORE, JAVA, SAIGON, TONQUIN, CHINA, AND JAPAN.

S. S. "TONKIN," 6,363 tons, Captain Schmitz, to sail on or about the 4th March, 1903.
For further particulars apply to
P. de BURE, Agent.
New Oriental Bank Buildings, 37, Esplanade Road, Bombay.

SHIPPING.

THE BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY, LIMITED,
Intend to despatch Steamers as follows :—

FOR KURRACHEE DIRECT.
S. S. "DUMRA," 1,695 tons, on FRIDAY, the 13th February, at 2 p.m., or later, on arrival of the English Mail.

FOR KATHIAWAR COAST PORTS AND KURRACHEE.
S. S. "KOLA," 1,192 tons, on TUESDAY, the 17th February, at 10 a.m., calling at Veraval, Mangrole, Porebunder, Cutch Mandvie and Kurrachee in the foregoing or any order (weather permitting.)

FOR KURRACHEE AND PERSIAN GULF.
S. S. "KHANDALLA," 2,040 tons, on WEDNESDAY, the 11th February, at 10 a.m., calling at Kurrachee, Muscat, Jask, Bunder Abbas, Linga, Bahrein, Bushire, Fao, Mahomerah, and Busreh, in the foregoing or any order (weather permitting).

FOR KURRACHEE DIRECT.
S. S. "DWARKA," 1,695 tons, on THURSDAY, 12th February, at 10 a.m.

FOR MOMBASA, ZANZIBAR, BEIRA, DELEGOA BAY, DURBAN, EAST LONDON, PORT ELIZABETH, AND CAPE TOWN.
S. S. "NUDDEA," 3,005 tons, on or about MONDAY, 16th February.

FOR COAST PORTS AND CALCUTTA.
S. S. "SCINDIA," 2,729 tons, on or about THURSDAY, 19th February,
MACKINNON, MACKENZIE & Co., Agents.
Bombay, 10th February, 1903.

KING, KING & Co.,
BANKERS AND EAST INDIA AGENTS, BOMBAY.

PASSAGES engaged, and best available Berths secured, at Lowest Rates obtainable by P. & O., and all other Steamers, Free of Charge for Commission.
Latest List of Sailings, Fares, and full information furnished by return of post, on application.
Special attention paid to the grouping of Passengers travelling 2nd Class by P. & O.
Every Assistance rendered to Passengers on arrival in Bombay. Baggage taken over at the Railway Stations and Shipped.
Special Agents of the Firm meet all Steamers at Brindisi and Marseilles.
Packages of every description received for despatch as Cargo to Messrs. Henry S. King & Co., London; or Messrs. King, Baillie & Co., Liverpool. Freight and Marine Insurance at the Lowest Rates. Quotations furnished on Application.
KING, HAMILTON & CO.,
CALCUTTA.
HENRY S. KING & Co., LONDON

NAVIGAZIONE GENERALE ITALIANA FLORIO AND RUBATTINO UNITED COMPANIES.

BOMBAY to NAPLES and GENOA direct or BRINDISI and VENICE (transhipping at PORT SAID).

Vessels.	Tons.	Captains.	To sail on
R. RUBATTINO	4,580	M. Saporiti	11th Feb., 1903.
D. BALDUINO	4,550	O. Canepa	16th Mar. 1903.
R. RUBATTINO	4,580	M. Saporiti	15th April, 1903.
D. BALDUINO	4,580	O. Canepa	15th May, 1903.

RATES TO THE ABOVE PORTS INCLUSIVE OF WINE AND BEER.

	1st Class.	2nd Class.	3rd Class.
Single tickets	Rs. 600	Rs. 350	Rs. 165
Return tickets available 1 year	" 900	" 525	

Through and Return Tickets to LONDON on application. Through tickets to New York in connection at Naples or Genoa with the Company's weekly service. 1st Class, Rs. 900; 2nd Class, Rs. 600, Special Rates for Missionaries, Passengers for Europe have the option of going via Genoa and returning via Venice or vice versa and can break their journey at any port en route.

BOMBAY TO SINGAPORE AND HONGKONG.

Vessels.	Tons.	Captains.	To sail on
ISCHIA	6,000	A. Muzio	17th Feb. 1903.
CAPRI	6,000	G. Belsito	17th Mar. 1903.

Excellent accommodation. SALOON Fares to SINGAPORE Rs. 165, and to HONGKONG Rs. 220.
F. CROCCO, Agent.
Esplanade Road, No. 27.

W. W. & CO., BOMBAY.

WILLIAM WATSON & CO.,
PASSENGER & SHIPPING AGENTS. BOMBAY.
(ESTABLISHED 1867.)

Book...PASSAGES and Ship ...CARGO	to	England and the Continent.
Book...PASSAGES and Ship ...CARGO	to	America and Australia.
Book...PASSAGES and Ship ...CARGO	to	Africa and China.

and to all PORTS of the WORLD.
Offices in BOMBAY, CALCUTTA, KARACHI, LONDON (Head Office) LIVERPOOL, MARSEILLES, PORT SAID CAPE TOWN, DURBAN, S. A. and JOHANNESBURG S. A.
WILLIAM WATSON & CO.

TRIO CIGARS.
BY THE ROYAL ASSOCIATION OF HOLLAND.

MIGNON	Rs. 7-4	per 100
INVINCIBLES	" 4-0	" 50
PETIT BOUQUET	" 3-4	" 50
CORA	" 3-0	" 25
GLORIA	" 4-0	" 50
AROMA	" 6-4	" 100
BELLA	" 5-0	" 50
BISMARK	" 3-0	" 25
EXCEPTIONALS	" 6-0	" 25
NACIONALS	" 4-0	" 25
TRIO'S PRIDE	" 3-8	" 50

CURZON & Co.,
CIGAR MERCHANTS AND TOBACCONISTS,
15, ESPLANADE ROAD,
OPPOSITE CLOCK TOWER.

A NEW DEPARTURE.

THE WEST END WATCH COMPANY, whose retail business in India has until now been confined to the sale of Watches and Clocks of their own manufacture and bearing their widely-known trade mark, have now opened a new department for the sale of GOLD JEWELLERY of English and Continental Manufacture.

They have now on view at their New Premises, at 11, Hornby Road, a splendid selection of Jewellery of excellent taste and perfect workmanship, which has been selected on the spot in the best manufacturing centres of Europe by a member of the Firm.

THE STOCK COMPRISES

DIAMOND, PEARL AND FANCY STONE NECKLETS, PENDANTS, BROOCHES, RINGS; GEM SET AND PLAIN GOLD BRACELETS, BANGLES, BROOCHES, SAFETY PINS; MUFF CHAINS in a VARIETY of DESIGNS, PLAIN GOLD and GEM SET; ARTISTIC SILVERWARE SUITABLE for PRESENTS, TABLEWARE, TOILET ARTICLES, CARD CASES, CIGARETTE CASES, MATCH BOXES, etc.

Prices will be found extremely moderate, as the WEST END WATCH COMPANY have determined to adhere to the same system of business which has popularised their Watches. All goods are marked in plain figures at net cash prices. The West End Watch Company do not open any credit accounts, and are prepared to offer to cash buyers the full advantage of purchasing at rates which cannot be equalled by firms which have to face the risks and losses incidental to businesses conducted on credit lines.

The West End Watch Company invite the Public of Bombay to call and inspect their Stock. Visitors may do so without being importuned to purchase, and all enquiries will receive their careful consideration.

WEST END WATCH COMPANY,
11, HORNBY ROAD, FORT.
(OPPOSITE THE BOMBAY POST OFFICE.)

ST. MARTIN'S PULMONARY BALSAM.
The unfailing REMEDY for COUGH, COLD and ASTHMA, Possesses Demulcent and Balsamic properties. Ans. 12 & Re. 1-4.
F. S. MADON & Co.
170, Shaik Memon St, Bombay.

THE TWO BEST INDIAN CIGARS IN ASIA ARE BOUQUETS AND LIGHT OF ASIA CIGARS.

A TRIAL WILL CONVINCE YOU OF THIS.

McDOWELL & CO., LD.,
MADRAS.
WRITE FOR ILLUSTRATED CATALOGUE.

THE
INDIAN TRAVELLERS' GUIDE
FOR FEBRUARY, 1903.
SPECIAL TIME AND FARE TABLES
OF ALL THE
INDIAN RAILWAYS.
ABSTRACT OF RULES AND REGULATIONS.
THE ROUTE ROUND THE WORLD.
THROUGH ROUTES AND FARES FROM
BOMBAY TO PLACES IN INDIA AND ABROAD.
PRICE, EIGHT ANNAS. ANNUAL SUBSCRIPTION, Rs. 5.
This GUIDE, having a large monthly circulation throughout India, forms a very good Medium for Advertisers. For Rates, &c., apply at the "BOMBAY GAZETTE" Offices, 18, Esplanade Road, Bombay.

THE
ARISTOCRAT AMONG PIANOFORTES
IS THE
ERARD PIANO.

WITHOUT RIVAL. In quality of tone, clearness and distinctness, the new Overstrung Models are particularly remarkable, for to all the other qualities they add a fine, mellow, full and sustained sonority.

Nothing has up to the present been invented to equal the perfect tone and mechanism of the ERARD PIANO. It is the only Piano that satisfies every requirement of the Pianist in its responsive touch, and charms every ear by the beauty and gloriousness of its tone.

To play on an ERARD PIANO is no task. Many Pianists owe their successes to the ERARD PIANOS. It is the ideal Piano for the Soloist and Accompanist.

GUARANTEED FIVE YEARS.

The following is the form of guarantee given with each ERARD PIANO :—

Bombay, ——, 190 .

THIS IS TO CERTIFY that ERARD PIANO No.——, is hereby warranted for the term of FIVE YEARS' from this date, and should the instrument prove defective in material or workmanship within that period, we hereby agree to put in good repair, or replace it with a new Piano if irreparable. We do not guarantee this Piano against troubles arising from undue exposure to extreme heat or dampness or against the ordinary wear and tear of the instrument during the period of this guarantee.

For MARCKS & Co., Ld.
General Manager.

The ERARD PIANOS are capable of standing the greatest possible heat in India, say 130 degrees in the shade. If the owner takes the precaution to place around the instrument in the room in which it stands a collection of well-watered plants in pots and occasionally places a damp sheet over the cover of the instrument when not in use, the instrument will take in all the moisture necessary for its preservation.

Many Stations in the Bombay Presidency during the monsoon, are excessively damp. Ratnagiri. Lanauli, Khandalla and even Bombay are examples. A coal fire made up in an ordinary country *Sigiri* or *Angiti* and placed in the room, where the Piano stands, on extremely wet days, the fire will absorb all unnecessary moisture which would be more than good for the Piano.

A PIANO treated in this manner will receive less harm in 5 years of such treatment than it would during one year of its neglect, that is when a Piano is left to take care of itself in any climate without attention to its general health. A Piano is as susceptible to draughts and chills as a human being.

SOLE AGENTS FOR S. & P. ERARD, LONDON,
MARCKS & Co., LTD.,
BOMBAY AND POONA.
PIANOS ON HIRE SYSTEM OR CASH. CATALOGUE ON APPLICATION.

OUR SPECIALITIES FOR THE LAST 35 YEARS.
HAMS, BACON AND CHEESE,
AS SUPPLIED TO
GOVERNMENT HOUSES
BOMBAY, CALCUTTA, SIMLA AND MADRAS.

HAMS
Finest Home-cured Pale Cumberland

	Rs. a.
From 7 to 24 lbs. each, in Canvas	
(Original weights) ..... per lb.	1 2
Half Ham, Raw ..... "	1 4
Whole or half Ham, cooked ..... "	2 0
Cooked, cut in slices ..... "	2 8

BACON

FINEST WILTSHIRE MIDDLE HARBIS'S CROWN BRAND ..... Special cure, in Canvas 20-30 lbs. each	per lb. "	1 2
Do do in cut	"	1 2
Do Belly, in Canvas from 12 lbs. each ..	"	1 0
Do do in cut ..	"	1 1
CUMBERLAND in Canvas from 10 lbs. each		1 0
Do do In cut ..		1 1

CHEESE
Stilton English Prize Dairy

	Rs. a.
(NOW IN SEASON)	
(Original Weights) from 12 lbs. each, per lb.	1 0
Do do in cut ..... "	1 8
AMERICAN ..... "	0 12
CAMEMBERT, real, in Glass Jars each	1 4
CHEDDAR, pale loaf (about 12 lbs. each) "	0 14
CHESHIRE ENGLISH ..... "	1 0
EDAM, DUTCH, whole Cheese ..... "	0 12
GLOSTER DOUBLE ..... "	0 14
GRUYERE, finest quality ..... "	1 0

FRESH POMPHRET, OYSTERS, PRAWNS, Etc. Etc., packed in ice and forwarded to any Railway Station in India.
BON-BONS AND CRACKERS
TOM SMITH'S, LONDON.
A Splendid Selection of Latest Novelties from 1-8 to 5-8 per box.

W. B. GREEN & CO.,
APOLLO BUNDER RESTAURANT,
BOMBAY.

MONGINI BROTHERS,
MANUFACTURING CONFECTIONERS
AND
CATERERS.
25, 27, CHURCH GATE STREET, FORT, BOMBAY.
CHOICEST SWEETS of all kinds freshly manufactured upon the premises. FONDANTS, ALMOND PASTE SWEETS, IMITATION FRUIT, FLOWERS and VEGETABLES, CHOCOLATE CREAMS, PRALINES, NOUGAT, ALMONDS, WALNUTS GLACES, &c., &c.

WEDDING, CHRISTENING AND BIRTHDAY CAKES.
A SPECIALITY.
BALLS, SOIREES, PICNIC PARTIES,
CATERED for at MODERATE RATES.

PRICE LIST ON APPLICATION.
ALL ORDERS RECEIVE THE PROMPT and CAREFUL ATTENTION of the PROPRIETORS.

LONDON AND PARIS EXCHANGE, LIMITED.
CAPITAL £100,000.
GENERAL MINING BANKERS.
Business in all Mining Shares quoted or not quoted on the London Stock Exchange.
Advances made on Mining Shares at 6 per cent. per annum.
MINING PROPERTIES NEGOTIATED.
LONDON AND PARIS EXCHANGE, LIMITED.
Basildon House, Moorgate Street, London, E.C.
President :— ALEXIS MORETON MANDEVILLE.
Cablegrams :— BEDFORD McNEIL "PLENARILY LONDON." MOBERLY AND NEAL } CODES
N.B.—A Handbook fully explaining the business operations of the Exchange can be had on application free from the "Bombay Gazette" Office.

PUBLIC NOTIFICATIONS.

HARMSTON'S CIRCUS
AND
ROYAL MENAGERIE.

TO-DAY	MATINEE	At 4 P.M.
TO-DAY	MATINEE	At 4 P.M.
TO-DAY	MATINEE	At 4 P.M.
TO-DAY	MATINEE	At 4 P.M.
TO-DAY	MATINEE	At 4 P.M.
TO-DAY		At 4 P.M.

Doors open 3 P. M.

Children Half Price to all parts at the Matinee.

TO-NIGHT, TO-NIGHT, TO-NIGHT } AND EVERY EVENING

At 9-15.

At 9-15.

The BEST CIRCUS SHOW EVER BROUGHT to BOMBAY.

ZULU WAR EPISODE
DEFENDING THE COLOURS.
JOHN WELBY COOKE,
Will introduce the highly trained thoroughbred black mare BESS, trained by him in six weeks.

NEW CYCLE TRICKS
By the Great Valdares.

NEW COMIC ENTREES
By the Clown of all Clowns.....GUILLAUME.

FRIDAY EVENING, FEBRUARY 13TH, 1903.
AMATEUR TRICK CYCLIST'S CONTEST.
LIMITED TO 6 ENTRIES
HANDSOME TROPHY FOR THE WINNER.
PRESENTED BY JAMES VALDARE.

BOX PLAN AT CIRCUS—here Seats can be booked from 9 to 12 A. M. and 4 to 6 P. M. daily.

PRICES OF ADMISSION:
Rs. 4, 3, 2, 1. As. 8 for Natives only.

MADAME HARMSTON-LOVE, Proprietress
ROBERT LOVE, Manager.

THE BOMBAY VICTORIA MEMORIAL FUND.

THIS WILL BE CLOSED ON THE 1ST OF MARCH.

THOSE desirous of subscribing are requested to send in their Subscriptions as early as possible either to the Bank of Bombay, or to the Undersigned.

JEHANGIR BOMANJEE PETIT,
For Self and Co-Secretaries,
21-27, Hornby Row, Fort.

THE COMMANDING OFFICER will NOT BE RESPONSIBLE for ANY DEBTS incurred by the NON-COMMISSIONED OFFICERS or MEN, of the 1st Bn. North Stafford Regiment.

BOMBAY CHAMBER OF COMMERCE.

NOTICE is hereby given that the Committee of the Chamber have APPOINTED MONDAY and TUESDAY, 2nd and 3rd March, 1903, for the purpose of BALLOTING for TWO ELECTIVE TRUSTEES of the Port of Bombay, in place of Mr. Frank Ritchie and Mr. H. C. Wright, whose term of office under the Port Trust Act will expire on the 31st March, 1903. The BALLOT-BOX will be OPEN at the Office of the Chamber from 10 A.M. till 4 P.M., on each of the above days.

By Order of the Committee,
FREDERICK NOEL-PATON,
Secretary.
Chamber of Commerce, Bombay, 9th February, 1903.

GRAND CLEARANCE SALE.

OWING to some certain causes, we CLOSE our SHOP. All in stock to be SOLD OFF. Dress Materials, Muslins, Crepons, Serges, Silks, Hats, and many other varieties of Goods too many to enumerate to be sold off without restriction. All at GREATLY REDUCED PRICES. All Customers are Earnestly Solicited to pay us a last visit and we promise they will not return without many good bargains. Our GREAT SALE commencing MONDAY, 2nd February, 1903. For SOME DAYS ONLY. Seize this opportunity while it lasts.

PREMJEE RATANJEE,
38, Esplanade Cross Road, Opposite Jocuidass Hospital, Bombay.

SALE NOTICE.

THE Undersigned will hold AN AUCTION for the SALE of HARDAS amounting to about 2450 Khandis stored at Kodibag, Kamta and Honawar Bunder Depots, at 3 P. M., on the 16th FEBRUARY, 1903, in the Range Forest Office at Kumta.

2. Bidders will be required to deposit previous to bidding Rs. 200 for each depot bid for as security for good faith.

3. The terms of sale and agreement form are available for inspection of persons wishing to bid at the above auction at the Undersigned's Office at Karwar and Range Forest Officer's Offices at Karwar, Ankola, Kumta, Honawar and Bhatkal between the hours of 11 A.M. and 4 P.M., on every day save Sundays and holidays.

H. L. NEWMAN,
Divisional Forest Officer, W. D. Kanara.
Camp Santgal, Kanara District, 1st February, 1903.

JOB PRINTER WANTED.

REQUIRED AT ONCE, for the JOB DEPARTMENT, of a large Printing Office in Bombay, a Practical JOB PRINTER. Must be able to furnish estimates for work and have had considerable experience in the Supervision and Control of emploves. Apply sharp with Copies of Testimonials to "ALPHA," care of Manager, "Bombay Gazette."

NOTICE.

BENGAL AND NORTH-WESTERN RAILWAY
INCLUDES
TIRHOOT STATE RAILWAY.

THE ACTING AGENT and Chief Engineer, Bengal and North Western Railway, Gorakhpur, is prepared to receive Tenders up to NOON of the 13th March 1903, for the SUPPLY of OILS from 1st April 1903, to 31st March, 1904.

Form of Tender at Rs. 3 each giving full particulars can be had on application to the Undersigned.

H. P. DICK,
Store-Keeper B. and N.-W. R.
Samastipur, 3rd February, 1903.

BOMBAY RACES.

11TH, 14TH, 16TH, 18TH AND 21ST FEBRUARY, 1903.

N.B.—SEASON TICKETS for Bombay Extra Races are NOT available for the Bombay Races.

SEASON TICKETS.

Admittance to Grand Stand, Enclosure and Private Paddock, including tickets for 2 Ladies... ... ...Rs. 25
Admittance to Grand Stand and Enclosure only, including tickets for 2 Ladies ... ... ,, 22

N.B.—Ladies and Members of the W.I.T.C. are admitted to the Private Paddock Free.

Children will not be admitted under Ladies' Tickets.

DAY TICKETS,
OBTAINABLE AT THE GATE ONLY.
FIRST ENCLOSURE.

Admittance to Grand Stand and Enclosure including Ticket for 1 Lady ... ...Rs. 3
Admittance to Private Paddock ... ... ,, 6
Ladies (separate Tickets) ... ... each ,, 1
Children ... ... ,, 3

N.B.—Ladies and Members of the W.I.T.C. are admitted to Private Paddock Free.

SECOND ENCLOSURE.

Single Tickets ... ...Rs. 1-8
Children ... ...As 12

Application for Season Tickets must be accompanied by remittance. Apply to

SECRETARY, W.I.T.C.,
Byculla Club,
or to MR. ANANDRAO SITTARAM,
EASTERN ASSURANCE Co., Green St., Fort.

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Steamer Point,	Aden.		

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The Bank receives DEPOSITS FIXED for one year and shorter periods, at Rates of Interest to be ascertained on application.

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The Bank undertakes the purchase and sale of Government Securities, Stocks, and Shares, and receives same for safe custody realising Interest and Dividends when due.

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WHY COUGH?

There is absolutely no remedy so speedy and effectual. One Lozenge alone gives relief. Simple, but sure in action, they can be taken by the most delicate.

KEATING'S LOZENGES
KEATING'S LOZENGES
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KEATING'S LOZENGES

If you cannot sleep for coughing, one Keating's Lozenge will set you right. They at once check the cough and remove the cause. An enormous sale all over the world during the past 80 years proves their great value.

GIVE INSTANT RELIEF.
GIVE INSTANT RELIEF.
GIVE INSTANT RELIEF.

Keating's Cough Lozenges, the unrivalled remedy for COUGHS, HOARSENESS, and THROAT TROUBLES, are sold everywhere in bottles by all Chemists.

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SALES BY AUCTION.

CRAWFORD AND COMPANY,
No. 7, MARINE STREET.

BONA-FIDE SALE.

THIS DAY, WEDNESDAY, the 11th instant, at 2 p.m., Messrs. CRAWFORD & Co. are instructed to sell by Public Auction at the Fire Brigade Station, Sankli Street, Byculla, the handsome blackwood and teakwood household furniture, glassware, crockeryware, sweet-toned square piano by Soundy, lamps, pictures, D.-B, B.-L. gun by Tolley, S.B. gun, table ornaments, garden plants, Guinea fowls, &c., the property of a Lady.

The above is on view.

A RARE OPPORTUNITY.

Grand Auction Sale of best Electro-Plated ware, Fancy Clocks and Time-pieces, Gold, Silver and Nickel Watches, Cutch Work Silver Ware, Gold and Silver Jewellery, &c. being the remaining stock specially ordered out for the Delhi Coronation Durbar.

On FRIDAY, the 13th instant, at 2 p.m., Messrs. CRAWFORD & Co. are instructed to sell by Public Auction, at Mc'dows Street, Fort, opposite the Paper Currency Office and next to Mr. Hollis, Gunmaker, on account of the concerned, the following goods suitable for presents consisting of best electro-plate ice pitchers, cruet, pickle, egg and liquor frames, salvers of sizes, jam, butter, mustard and pepper pots, cases of fruit and fish knives and forks, cigar cases, ice pails, dinner gongs, salad bowls, photo stands, fancy clocks and time-pieces for drawing room, gold, silver and nickel lady's and gent's watches, symphoniums, Cutch work silverware, gold and silver jewellery, silk embroidered bed, cushion and table covers and wall screens, &c.

Catalogues are published, and the goods are now on view.

BONA-FIDE SALE.

On FRIDAY, the 20th instant, at 1 p.m., Messrs. CRAWFORD & Co. are instructed to sell by Public Auction at Gibb's Road, Small Ridge, Malabar Hill, opposite the Ladies' Gymkhana, the very valuable household furniture by Dewji Canji and others, rich crockery and glassware, best plated-ware, sweet-toned 6-pedal grand upright piano by Rose and Co., valuable oil paintings, water colours and etchings, first-rate lamps, Persian carpets, rich oil and hand-painted drawing-room screens, garden fern-house, &c., the property of P. C. STEPHANIDES, Esq.

Catalogues will be published and the property will be on view four days before the sale.

BONA-FIDE SALE.

On THURSDAY, the 26th inst., at 1 p.m., Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co. are instructed to sell by Public Auction, at the Land's End Road, Malabar Hill, the valuable and handsome blackwood and teakwood dining room, drawing room and bed room furniture, rich crockery and glassware, sweet-toned Sympathetic square piano by Rose and Co; Persian carpets, first rate engravings, table ornaments, Hink's and Ditmar's table and hanging lamp, garden plants in pots, etc, the property of T. A. BLAND, Esq, Solicitor.

Catalogues will be published and the property will be on view three days before the sale,

CRAWFORD & Co.

Bombay, 11th February, 1903.

BENNETT AND COMPANY
No. 22, APOLLO STREET.

On SATURDAY, the 14th inst., at 3 p.m. Messrs BENNETT and Co. will sell by Public Auction at their Rooms a quantity of grey and coloured piece-goods—

On account and at the risk of the defaulting purchaser Messrs. Abdool Tyab and Co.

100 Venus incandescent gas lamps.

The property of Mr. Simons,—A lot of household furniture, consisting of marble top tables, chiffoneers, screens, Singer's sewing machine, chairs, easy chairs, wardrobes, hat stands, bentwood rocking chair, meatsafe, dining table, English ice box, &c.

AT 1-30 P.M.

1 handsome strong-built victoria in very good order.

1 handsome strong-built landau with rubber tyre wheels.

1 powerful bay Arab, 14-1, 4 years old, perfectly quiet in saddle and harness.

1 chestnut Arab pony, 12-3, 6 years, goes well in saddle and harness.

AUCTION SALE OF VERY VALUABLE LANDED PROPERTIES SITUATE AT HORNBY ROW AND PITHA STREET, FORT.

Under instructions from the Executors of the late Sir Dinshaw Manockjee Petit, Bart, L. Messrs. BENNETT and Co. will, on MONDAY, the 16th instant, at 4 p.m., sell by Public Auction on the premises the following very valuable landed properties in one lot:—

FIRSTLY.—All that piece or parcel of land or ground, registered by the Collector of Land Revenue as Pension and Tax and quit and ground rent ground under Nos. 291, 291, 293 and 298, together with the messuage, tenement or dwelling-house standing thereon, assessed by the Collector of Assessment under No. 25 and lately No. 26, situate, lying and being in and on the west side of Purshotam Chimnajee Street, in the City of Bombay, within the sub-district of the Fort, containing by admeasurement 243 square yards (little more or less), and bounded on the east by the said Purshotam Chimnajee Street, on the west by the property of Pestonjee Nowrojee Davar, on the north by a passage separating the said premises from the hereditaments hereinafter secondly described, and on the south by the property of the late Byramjee Heerjeebhoy Colah, deceased, and which said premises are now in the occupation of the tenants of the vendor.

SECONDLY.—All that piece or parcel of land or ground registered by the Collector of Land Revenue as Pension and Tax ground under Nos. 291, 291, 293, 297, and 298, together with the messuage, tenement, or dwelling house standing thereon, assessed by the Collector of Assessment under No. 24, formerly No. 25, situate in and on the west side of Purshotam Chimnajee Street, aforesaid, within the sub-district of the Fort and containing by admeasurement 331 square yards (little more or less), and bounded on the east by the said Purshotam Chimnajee Street, on the west by the piece of ground and stable built thereon hereinafter thirdly described, on the north by the property of Pandoo Jeewan Collee, and on the south by the said passage, and which said premises are now in the occupation of the tenants of the vendors.

THIRDLY.—All that piece or parcel of land or ground registered by the Collector of Land Revenue as Pension and Tax and quit and ground rent ground under Nos. 291, 291, 293, and 298, together with the stable standing thereon, assessed by the Collector of Assessment under No. 10, situate on the east side of Hornby Row, in the City of Bombay, within the sub-district of the Fort, containing by admeasurement 247 square yards (little more or less), and bounded on the east by the hereditaments hereinbefore secondly described, on the west by Hornby Row aforesaid, on the north by the Daremcher of the late Bai Peerozsha, widow of Dadabhoy Manockjee Wacha, and on the south by the property of Mr. Currimboy Ebrahim and which said premises are now in the occupation of the vendors.

For further particulars and conditions of sale apply to the Undersigned.

The title deeds of the property can be inspected at the office of the Undersigned a week before the sale.

AUCTION SALE OF VERY VALUABLE LANDED PROPERTY SITUATE AT MEDOWS STREET, FORT

Under instructions from the Executors of the late Sir Dinshaw Manockjee Petit, Bart I. Messrs. BENNETT & Co. will, on WEDNESDAY, the 18th instant, at 4 p.m., sell by Public Auction, on the premises, the following valuable landed property:—

All that piece or parcel of land or ground with the two messuages, tenements, or dwelling-houses standing thereon, situate, lying and being at Medows Street, within the Fort of Bombay, registered in the Books of the Collector under No. 35, containing by admeasurement 490 square yards or thereabouts, and bounded as follows:—On the north by the property of Mizra Hards, Pendes Mecanta Bisgo, on the south by the Military Square Lane, on the east by the Medows Street aforesaid and on the west by the house of Solomon Yacoob.

For further particulars and conditions of sale apply to the Undersigned.

The title deeds of the property can be inspected at the office of the Undersigned a week before the sale.

AUCTION SALE OF VERY VALUABLE PIECE OF LAND AT THE JUNCTION OF FALKLAND ROAD AND BELLASIS ROAD BRIDGE, BYCULLA.

Under instructions from the Executors of the late Sir Dinshaw Manockjee Petit, Bart I., Messrs BENNETT and Co will, on FRIDAY, the 20th instant, at 4 p.m., sell by Public Auction, on the premises, the following very valuable landed property:—

All that vacant piece or parcel of Forss freehold land or new salt tatty ground, situate, lying without the Fort of Bombay, at the junction of Falkland Road and Bellasis Road Bridge, containing by admeasurement 21,100 square yards or thereabouts, registered in the book of the Collector of Land Revenue under Nos. 510, 517, 518, and 519, and bounded as follows: On the east by the Falkland Road, on the north by Public Road called Bellasis Bridge Road, and on the south by the salt tatty ground belonging to Damoder Jagnathjee, goldsmith, and on the west by the B. B. and C. I. Ry. line.

For further particulars and conditions of sale apply to the Undersigned.

The title deeds of the property can be inspected at the office of the Undersigned a week before the sale.

AUCTION SALE OF VALUABLE VACANT PIECE OF LAND AT DE LISLE ROAD.

Under instructions from the Executors of the late Sir Dinshaw Manockjee Petit, Bart, I, Messrs BENNETT and Co will sell by Public Auction on the premises on MONDAY, the 23rd instant, at 4 p.m., the following valuable landed property:—

All that piece or parcel of vacant forss freehold land or ground, situate at DeLisle Road, Parel, containing by admeasurement about 10,125 square yards and assessed by the Collector of Land Revenue under No. 732 and is bounded as follows:—On the South by the Hope Mill, on the North partly by Government land and partly by the property of Mohamed Ali Dyer, on the east by DeLisle Road, and on the west by Government land.

For further particulars and conditions of sale apply to the Undersigned.

The title deeds of the property can be inspected at the office of the Undersigned a week before the sale.

BENNETT & Co.

Bombay, 11th February, 1903.

NEWSPAPER SUPPLY AGENCY,
7, HORNBY ROAD.

THIS AGENCY SUPPLIES THE

BOMBAY DAILY PAPERS

FOR PERUSAL IN THE

MORNING AND NOON

AT MODERATE, MONTHLY SUBSCRIPTION,

ALSO

HOME-PAPERS AND MAGAZINES.

Mofussil Residents are also supplied with Papers.

FOR TERMS APPLY TO

VINCENT AND COMPANY.

BANKER & Co.,
GENT'S TAILORS AND LADIES' DRESSMAKERS.

GENT'S SUITS, &c., MADE ON INSTALMENT SYSTEM.

38, Esplanade Cross Road,

OPPOSITE GOKULDAS HOSPITAL.

FUTURE FROM HANDWRITING!

YOUR character, marriage partner described, business, love, health, changes and chief events accurately told. Send a specimen of your writing, signed with usual signature, and enclose twenty half-anna postage stamps and a stamped addressed envelope to

"GRAPHOLOGISTS,
Mandvi Post, Bombay."

NOTE.—Don't send it if you dislike plain speaking.

BANKS.

BANK OF CALCUTTA, LIMITED.
CAPITAL.

Subscribed.....Rs. 15,00,000
Reserve Fund ..... „ 15,00,000
Uncalled Capital ..... „ 5,00,000

DIRECTORS.

Mrs. D. YULE, Messrs. Andrew Yule & Co.
„ R. J. D. THOMAS, Messrs. J. Thomas & Co.
„ N. A. McLEOD, Messrs. McLeod & Co.
„ D. KING.

CREDITS granted on approved Security and every description of banking business transacted.

CURRENT ACCOUNTS opened and 2 per cent. per annum allowed on the daily balance.

FIXED DEPOSITS received at the following rates of interest:—

	Per cent. Per Annum
For 3 Months	4
„ 6 Months	4½ „
„ 12 Months	5 „
„ 2 Years	5½ „

The Bank offers special facilities and advice to Constituents as to the purchase and sale of all Indian Securities, particularly the Shares and Debenture Stocks of Jute, Cotton, Tea, and Miscellaneous Industrial Concerns.

The Bank is prepared to guarantee the principle and interest of Debentures on its approved list on terms which may be ascertained on application.

Absentee shareholders' and investors' interests carefully watched.

Orders executed on the London Stock Exchange through London Branch.

For further information apply to—

D. KING,
Agent.

Calcutta, 3rd February, 1903.

LONDON BRANCH:
19, GREAT WINCHESTER STREET E. C.

THE YOKOHAMA SPECIE BANK, LD.

SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL... Yens 24,000,000
PAID UP CAPITAL..... „ 18,000,000
RESERVE FUND ..... „ 8,910,000

HEAD OFFICE:—YOKOHAMA.

BRANCHES AND AGENCIES:

Tokio, Kobe, Nagasaki, London, Lyons, New York, San Francisco, Hawaii, Peking, Shanghai, Hongkong Tientsin and Newchang.

LONDON BANKERS:—THE BANK OF ENGLAND; THE LONDON AND JOINT STOCK BANK, LD.; THE UNION OF LONDON AND SMITH'S BANK LD.; THE PARR'S BANK LD.

BOMBAY BRANCH.

LIBERAL INTEREST allowed on CURRENT ACCOUNT and FIXED DEPOSITS, on Terms to be learnt on application.

CREDITS granted on approved Securities and every description of Banking and Exchange Business transacted.

DRAFTS granted on JAPAN, and the Chief Commercial places in the World.

Y. MATSUO,
Manager

Albert Buildings, Hornby Road, Fort, Bombay.

HONGKONG & SHANGHAI BANKING CORPORATION.

Paid up Capital	$ 100,00,000
Sterling Reserve Fund	$ 100,00,000
Silver Reserve Fund	$ 47,50,000
Reserve Liability of Proprietors	$ 100,00,000

COURT OF DIRECTORS AND HEAD OFFICE IN HONGKONG:

J. R. M. SMITH, Chief Manager.

London Bankers.—LONDON AND COUNTY BANKING COMPANY, LD.,

LONDON COMMITTEE.

SIR THOS. JACKSON, BART., Chairman.
WM. ANASTASIUS JONES, Esq., (Director of the London and County Banking Co., Limited).
CARL MEYER, Esq., (Director, National Bank, Egypt).
WM. GAIR RATHBONE, Esq., (Director, Peninsular and Oriental Steam Navigation Co.)
JOHN WALTER, Esq.

SIR EWEN CAMERON, K.C.M.G., } Managers.
A. M. TOWNSEND.

BRANCHES AND AGENCIES,

LONDON, HONGKONG, SHANGHAI

AMOY.	HANKOW.	PENANG.
BANGKOK.	HIOGO.	RANGOON.
BATAVIA.	ILOILO.	SAIGON.
BOMBAY.	LYONS.	SANFRANCISCO
CALCUTTA	MANILA.	SINGAPORE.
COLOMBO.	NAGASAKI.	SOURABAYA.
FOOCHOW.	NEW YORK.	TIENTSIN
HAMBURG.	PEKING.	YOKOHAMA.

BOMBAY AGENCY.

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.

Interest allowed at 1 per cent. per annum on Daily Balance if not under Rs. 1,000, and not exceeding Rs. 1,00,000; but no interest is allowed when the sum accrued does not amount to Re. 1 half-yearly.

FIXED DEPOSITS.

Are received for 12 months at 4 per cent per annum and for shorter periods on terms which may be ascertained on application.

Credits granted on approved Securities, and every Description of Banking and Exchange Business transacted.

Drafts granted on London and the chief commercial places in Europe, India, Australia, America, China and Japan.

W. ADAMS ORAM,
Acting Agent.

7, Church Gate Street, Bombay.

COMPTOIR NATIONAL D'ESCOMPTE DE PARIS.

HEAD OFFICE:—14, Rue Bergere,

LONDON 52—Threadneedle Street, E. C.

LIVERPOOL AND MANCHESTER.

CAPITAL...Fcs. 1,50,000,000, (£60,000,000,)

LONDON BANKERS:—

BANK OF ENGLAND.
UNION BANK OF LONDON.

BRANCHES in all Principal Towns of France, Calcutta Bombay, Tunis, San Francisco, New Orleans, Melbourne Sydney, Tamatave and Tananarivo.

Current Deposit Accounts are opened, and Interest is allowed on Daily Balances from Rs. 1,000 up to Rs. 1,00,000.

Interest allowed in Current Accounts at two per cent. per annum on balances above Rs. 1,000 up to Rs. 1,00,000.

Special arrangements may be obtained on Application.

Deposit Accounts are Opened for Fixed Period at rates to be ascertained on Application.

Drafts and Letters of Credit issued payable at any of the Chief Commercial Towns of the World.

The Comptoir National d'Escompte de Paris beg to draw the attention of Travellers to its Letter of Credit Department in Paris at the Branch Office, 2, Place de l'Opera, in the very centre of the fashionable quarter of Paris, on the Boulevards facing the Grand Opera, and within easy reach of the principal Hotels, Theatres, and Shops.

Writing and Reading Rooms, Telephone, all necessary arrangements for receiving and despatching Correspondence, exchanging Money, letting Safes or parts thereof, wherein travellers can deposit valuables which they do not wish to keep in the Hotels, further, Strong Rooms for the storage of heavy luggage, etc.

Dividends, Coupons, etc., on Government Paper, and other Stocks Cashed for Customers without charge, if remitted Home through the Bank.

Loans and Cash Credits granted on Government Papers Gold, Silver, etc.

E. REY,
Manager.

COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE

LONDON, FEBRUARY 9.

SECURITIES—
2½ per cent. Consols ..... 93 1/8 = —1/8
3 per cent. Rentes ..... £100 = unchanged
3½ per cent. Indian Sterling Loan ..... £107 1/2 = „
3½ per cent. Indian Enfaced Rupee Paper ..... £85 3/4 = + 1/16

SILVER—
Spot in London ..... 22 = + 1/16
2 months hence ..... 21 15-16 = + 1/16
Spot in New York ..... 47 1/2 = + 1/8

EXCHANGES—
Paris cheques ..... 25·15 = unchanged
Berlin ..... 20·49 = „
New York Demand ..... 4·87 1/4 = „

DISCOUNTS—
Bank of England ..... 4 pr ct = „
3 months sight Bank Bills ..... 3 3/8 pr ct = „
6 „ „ „ „ ..... 3 3/8 pr ct = „
3 months sight Fine Trade Bills ..... 3 3/4 pr ct = „
6 months sight Fine Trade Bills ..... 4 pr ct = „

INTEREST—
Day to-day loans ..... 3 3/8 pr ct = „
7 day market loans ..... 3 1/2 pr ct = „

Amount paid into the Bank of England about £100,000.

Extra Council Bills allotments—Transfers on Calcutta, Rs. 3 00,000 at 1s. 4 5-32d.

Rapeseed Yellow Cawnpore, 35 1-2. Feb.-Mar. Sellers. Tone dull.

Rapeseed Brown 33 1-2. Feb.-Mar. Sellers. Tone dull.

Coffee in New York, 5 3-8.

Arrivals:—Steamers Santhia and Falls of Keltie.

In Liverpool.—

Cotton Market closed firm. Surats quiet. Manchester firm. Total Sales 10,000. Spot 5d. plus 8. Sold on speculation and for Export 500. Imports 11,000. Arrivals closed firm.

Feb.-Mar.	Mar.-Apl.	Apl.-May.	May-June.
4·90	4·90	4·91	4·92
+3	+3	+3	+7
June-July	July.-Aug.	Aug.-Sept.	Sept.-Oct.	Oct.-Nov.
4·93	4·92	4·83	4·89	4·49
+3	+7	+3	+5	+3

In New York—
Receipts at the Port ..... 29,000 bales.
Do. last year ..... 37,000 „
Exports to Great Britain ... 29,000 „
„ Continent..... 33,000 „
Mid-Uplands ..... 9·35 + 10
Futures, month of March..... 9·28 + 22
Do. do. July..... 9·13 + 13

In New Orleans—
Spot ..... 9 1-8 + 1-8
Futures month of May ..... 9·29 + 15
Do. August ..... 9·04 + 16
Tone at close ..... firm.

Arrivals of Cotton, Wheat and Seeds into Bombay during the 48 hours ending at 6 p. m., on Monday, 9th February 1903:—

Cotton	11,885 bales.
Wheat	16,192 cwts.
Linseed	1,052 „
Rape, Rai and Mustardseeds	4,642 „
Gingellyseed	38,422 „
Poppyseed	552 „
Groundnuts	1,578 „
Castorseed	4,310 „
Rice	19 953 „
Myrabollams	8,449 „
Cottonseed	37,392 „

BOMBAY, TUESDAY FEBRUARY 10.

EXCHANGE—Tone steady.

Bank T. T.	1s. 4 3-32d.
Bank Demand	1s 4 1-8d.
Credit Bills 3 Months Sight D. A.	1s. 4 5-16d
Do 6 do do	1s. 4 7-16d
French Francs 3 do do	170 3-4
Marks 3 do do	139
Hongkong 30 Days' Sight.	115
Shanghai 30 do do	158
Japan 30 do do	149 1-2

GOVERNMENT PAPER—3 1-2 per cent—Tone steady.

Cash	Rs. 97 11
1st Settlement	Rs. 97 14

Money Market—Tone firm.

BANK RATE—

Bank of England since	2nd October	4 per cent.
Bank of Bombay do.	29th January	7 do.
Bank of Bengal do.	29th do.	7 do.
Bank of Madras do.	10th February	8 do.

SEEDS.

	Rs. a.	Rs. a
Linseed.—Tone steady.		
Ready	7 10	
Forward April-May ...	... 7 10	
Rapeseed.—Tone steady.		
Brown Cawnpore Ready ...	5 10	
Yellow Cawnpore Ready ...	5 14	
Do. Gujarat Forward, April-May	... 6 8	
Poppyseed.—Tone steady,		
Ready	... 7 13	
Forward April-May	... 7 8	
Castorseed—Tone quiet,		
Ready	... 23 0	
Forward April-May.	... 24 0	
Groundnuts—Tone dull.		
Ready	... 35 0	
Gingellyseed.—Tone dull,		
15 per cent. Mxd. Ready	... 35 0	
25 „ „ „	... 34 6	
50 „ „ „	... 33 0	
Black Kutnee „ „	... 31 8	

LIVERPOOL OPENING TELEGRAM.

Tone	firm
Estimated sales	10 000
Total imports	5,000

Feb.-March	March-April.	April.-May	May-June.
4·95	4·95	4·96	4·96
+3	+5	+5	+4
June-July	July-Aug.	Aug.-Sept.	Sep.-Oct	Oct.-Nov.
4·97	4·96	4-86	4-68	4·53
+4	+4	+3	+4	+4

COTTON.—The market is firm and prices are again about Rs. 1 higher. There was a good enquiry at Colaba for ready cotton. At the close the Sutta market was slightly easier and Broach M. G. good was quoted Rs. 204 1-2 for 25th March.

SHARES.

Bank of Bombay	Rs. 1,245
Manockjee Petit Mills	„ 1790
New Mofusil Co.	„ 465
Bombay Ice Co.	„ 56 1-2
Ahmedabad Prantej Railway.	„ 557 1-2

Official quotations of the Bombay Cotton Trade Association Limited:—

Growths.	Fine	F-G	Good.	Delivery
Bengals, H G (Ry terms)	168	157	...	25 Feb
Bengals, M G (Ry terms)	174	164	...	do
Sind-Punjab (M G) ...	174	164	...	do
Belati, M G	185	178	...	do
Khandesh, (M G) ...	...	172	164	do
Damangaum Poolgaum M.G.	189	183	...	do
Nagpur Kamptee do	190	194	...	do
Akola (M. G.)				
Khamgaum do ...	188	181	...	do
Karanja do				
Oomra good staple ...	196	188	...	do
Broach M. G. ...	219	213	...	do
Do do ...	218	212	205	25 Mar.
Bhownuggar M G ...	193	188	...	25 Apr.
Do H. G. ...	...	...	176	25 May
S.-G. Dharwar ...	...	...	208	do.
Westerns ...	...	...	195	do

(REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.)

COMMERCIAL AND FINANCIAL NEWS.

LONDON, FEBRUARY 9.

The Liverpool Cotton Market closed firm.

Surats quiet.

The Manchester Market has been firm.

2 3-4 per cent. Consols	93 1-8
3 per cent Rentes	100
3 1-2 per cent. Sterling Loan	107 1-2
3 1-2 per cent. Rupee Papers	65 3-4
Bar Silver	22

The sums of about £100,000 has been paid into the Bank of England.

PRICE OF BULLION.

English Bar Gold	24-1-0
China Leaf	23-14 Nom
Pekin Bar Gold Old	23-11 „
Do New	23-12 „
Australian Bar Gold 100 touch	23-14-6
Bombay „ „	24
English Sovereigns	15-2-0
Do. Dragons	15
Bar Silver 17 Betterness	59-4
Do 17 1-2	59-6

FLORILINE!—FOR THE TEETH AND BREATH.—A few drops of the liquid "Florline" sprinkled on a wet tooth brush produces a pleasant lather, which thoroughly cleanses the teeth from all parasites or impurities, hardens the gums, prevents tartar, stops decay, gives to the teeth a peculiar pearly-whiteness, and a delightful fragrance to the breath. It removes all unpleasant odour arising from decayed teeth or tobacco smoke. "The Fragrant Florline," being composed in parts of Honey and sweet herbs, is delicious to the taste, and the greatest toilet discovery of the age. Of all Chemists and Perfumers, Wholesale depot. 3 Farringdon Road, London, England.

DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES.

RE Charge for Announcements of BIRTHS, MARRIAGES, DEATH and MEMORIAM Notices (which must be authenticated by the name and address of the sender) is Rs. 2 for six lines or less, and 8 as. for every additional line CASH strictly in ADVANCE.

OTHER PRESIDENCIES.

BIRTHS.

ANDERSON—January 9, at Port Blair, the wife of Mr C W B Anderson, Andamans Commission, of a son (still-born).

DINWOODIE—February 3, at Meerut, the wife of Staff Sergeant J Dinwoodie, Supply and Transport Corps, of a son.

PARR—January 28, at Yatung, Thibet, the wife of Captain W R M'D Parr, Chinese Commissioner, Yatung, of a son.

MARRIAGES.

WERNICKE—TEMPLEMAN—January 28, at Christ Church, Kamptee, Central Provinces, by the Rev S Scott, Chaplain, Kamptee, Bernard Charles, third son of Mr J Wernicke, of Darjeeling, to Ursula, second daughter of the late Rev E Templeman, Rector of Pitchcott, Buckinghamshire.

DEATHS.

MCGREGOR—February 6, suddenly, at 17, Old Court House Street, Calcutta, Donald McGregor, late of Bathgate & Co.

SANDYS—February 5, at the Station Hospital, Lucknow, Lieutenant-Colonel E C C Sandys, C S and T O, Oudh District, aged 51 years.

BOMBAY.

TO-DAY.

Sun rises, 6h. 31m. Sun sets, 5h. 53m. High water 10-46m., 11-34s. Low water, 4-50m., 4-47s.
Municipal Standing Committee, 3-30 p. m.
Bombay Races, First Day.
Marine Court, Esplanade Police Court.
Harmston's Circus.

PRINCE'S DOCK.—The steamer Ockenfels entered the docks yesterday and the steamer Schwarzenfels and the hired transport Surada left on Monday.

VICTORIA DOCK.—The steamer Dwarka entered the dock yesterday and the steamers Hydaspes and Krishna left yesterday.

FIRST CRIMINAL SESSIONS.—The business of the First Criminal Sessions of the High Court, which commenced on the 2nd instant, terminated yesterday, when the Sessions were formally dissolved.

ARRIVAL OF A NATIVE CHIEF—H. H. Sir Ranbir Sing of Patiala, accompanied by twenty followers, arrived in Bombay yesterday from Patiala, and has taken up his residence in a bungalow at Warden Road.

FIRE AT PAREL.—A fire broke out yesterday afternoon, in a row of jowlee huts, situated on Sir Dinshaw Petit's estate at Lalwady, Parel, by which damage to the extent of Rs. 1,400 was done. The fire originated by lighted firewood having been placed near a bamboo partition of a hut occupied by a woman named Anundi, which set the whole structure ablaze. The Chinchpoogly fire engine arrived and extinguished the conflagration by means of hydrants.

THEFT AT WATSON'S HOTEL.—At the Esplanade Police Court yesterday before Mr. J. Sanders Slater, Chief Presidency Magistrate, Inspector Walker charged Rehman Abukhan, a Mahomedan, with the theft of wearing apparel and other articles valued at Rs. 88 belonging to Mr. N. J. Wood from his room in Watson's Hotel. The complainant was the master of the accused and engaged him on Friday last. The accused was dismissed by the complainant because he got drunk. While leaving the hotel he was searched by the remooser on duty and the stolen articles were found on his person and in his bundle. He pleaded guilty to the charge and was sentenced to three months' rigorous imprisonment.

POSTAL NOTICES.—Mails for Mauritius, via Tuticorin and Colombo, per extra s. s. Wardha, will be closed at the General Post Office at 7 p.m. on Wednesday, the 11th inst.—A mail for Europe and Egypt, consisting of letters and packets specially marked for transmission per M. M. Co's s. s. Caledonien, will be made up at the Bombay General Post Office for despatch to the French Post Office at 10 a. m. on Thursday, the 12th inst. Letters, &c., for Aden will also be despatched.—Mails for Natal, Cape Colony, Delagoa Bay and other places in South Africa, per extra s.s. waiverd, via Tuticorin and Colombo, will be closed at the General Post Office at 7 p. m on the 16th instant.

MUSIC AT MESSRS. W. B. GREEN AND CO.—The Band of the 23rd Bombay Rifles will play the following programme of music, under the direction of Mr. M. Frenilis, Bandmaster, commencing at 7. p. m. at Messrs. W. B. Green and Co.'s to-day:—

March	The Boys of the Old Brigade ..... Hume
Overture	Tancredi ..... Rossini
Valse	Dolores ..... Waldteufel
Selection	Jacobite ..... Gassner
Scena Cabaletta	Ernani ..... Verdi
Selection	Shop Girl ..... Caryll
Mazurka	Czarina ..... Ganne

GOD SAVE THE KING.

THE BAND AT THE MAHALUXMI RACES.—By kind permission of Major C. G. Carnegy and Officers, the Band of the 21st Bombay Infantary will play the following programme of music, under the direction of Mr. A. Mallaodaine, Bandmaster, commencing at 3-30 p. m. to-day.

March	Am Schonen Strand der Elbe ..... Vollstedt
Overture	Fra Diavolo ..... Auber
Chorus & Cavatina	Bellsario ..... Fonizetti
Selection	The Geisha ..... Sidney Jones
Quadrille	Chaine de Fleurs ..... Faust
Selection	Falka ..... Winterbottom
Valse	Sourire D'Avril ..... Depret

GOD SAVE THE KING.

AN UNFORTUNATE FIND—At the Esplanade Police Court, yesterday, before Mr. J. Sanders Slater, Chief Presidency Magistrate, Inspector Walker charged Ramkrisna Subraj, a muccalam, with dishonestly retaining four gold coins chained together and valued at Rs. 100, Mr. Khalil, barrister-at-law defended the accused. The property belonged to Captain Whitehead of the s.s. Kurrachi. The accused found the bunch of coins on the road in the docks. He went to a Marwari to ascertain whether the coins were of gold and was offered Rs. 25 for them. The Marwari said that the accused offered to sell them for Rs. 100. Mr. Khalil contended that his client did not offer the coins for sale. There was the Marwari's word against the accused and he left it entirely in the hands of the Court as to whom should be believed. The Magistrate remarked that the accused's going to a Marwari indicated his guilty intention. However, as his action was not like that of a thief he would only fine him Rs. 20.

A FORTUNE-TELLER IN TROUBLE—At the Esplanade Police Court yesterday before Mr. J. Sanders Slater, Chief Presidency Magistrate, Inspector Power charged Mulla Malan alias Rahimbux, a Punjabi fortuneteller with being in possession of nearly a thousand rupees worth of property largely in cash, which he could not reasonably account for. The accused said that he had been travelling in different places of Southern India as a fortune-teller and had gained all his money by his profession. On being asked by the Court to give a reference to some one in Bombay to prove that he was a respectable man, he said that he knew no one in Bombay as he had only stayed for a very short time here. Mr. Power said that he had communicated with the police authorities at Jalander, Triplicane, and Madras to ascertain the antecedents of the accused, and a remand was necessary till he got the replies. The case was remanded till Thursday week.

MISS MILLARD'S BLIND SCHOOL.—This School is making excellent progress. The inmates are forty in number, and are well looked after by a staff of four ladies under the supervision and management of Mrs. C. Abbott of the American Mission who is acting for Miss Millard. The School is located at Victoria Road, Mazagon, in a spacious bungalow. The Blind School is making marvellous progress in regard to education and industrial work. During the past two weeks the Blind Institute was visited by Mrs. Collie, Mrs. Madhavdas, Mrs. H. Batty, Mrs. Chandavarker, Mrs. J. Bomanjee Petit, Rev. Mr. Bruce, Dr. Nilkantrao, and Mrs. M. Nilkambe. The visitors were much pleased with the singing, action songs, and drill performed by the children. Some specimens of basket work and glass bead work were presented to them, and they all spoke in favour of Mrs. Abbott and her staff. Some of the lady visitors purchased a few baskets and glass bead necklaces. Sweetmeats were kindly provided for the children by Mrs Madhavdas, and the visitors left the Institute with an expression of approval of the work which is being done.

ROBBERY BY A NEIGHBOUR.—Before Mr. P. H. Dastur, Second Presidency Magistrate, at the Mazagon Police Court, yesterday, Jooja Custin, a native Christian, was charged at the instance of Inspector Wilkins with house-breaking and theft of gold and silver ornaments of the value of Rs. 1,215, the property of one Noormahomed Peerbhoy, a fitter employed at the B.B. and C.I. Railway workshops at Parel. Mr. Athavle, pleader, appeared to prosecute, while Mr. Velinker, pleader, defended the accused. The evidence showed that on the morning of 21st August last the complainant went to work at the workshops, leaving his wife at home. The same afternoon the wife locked up the room, which was in a chawl at Soupari Baug Road, and went to the bazaar to make some purchases. When she returned home about half an hour after she found the door of the room broken open, her things lying about, and the ornaments carried away from two boxes. The accused who lived in the same chawl suddenly disappeared and the suspicion pointed to him specially as he was seen coming out of the complainant's rooms by two of the witnesses. The matter was reported to the police, who on enquiries ascertained that the accused had absconded to Sawantwady. His room was searched and ornaments of the value of Rs. 200 were found concealed under his bedding. The accused denied the charge, and said that the ornaments had been given to him by his grandmother before her death. The Magistrate convicted the accused, and sentenced him to six months' rigorous imprisonment, and to pay a fine of Rs. 500, or in default to suffer three months' further imprisonment.

FALSE DIAMOND ORNAMENTS.—At the Esplanade Police Court yesterday before Mr. Karsondas Chabildas, Third Presidency Magistrate, Pranjevandas Culliandas, a Hindu, was charged with cheating one, Luxmichund Nathu and thereby inducing delivery of Rs. 1000 from him on the 15th of November 1902. Mr. S. B. Kapadia, pleader, appeared for the prosecution, and Mr. Gulabchand, of Messrs Edgelow, Gulabchand, and Wadia, solicitors, defended the accused. The complainant said that he was a partner in the firm of Jagjivan Kika doing business at Pydownie. The accused had on several occasions borrowed money from his firm as temporary loans, which were paid back in a few days. On the 15th of November 1902 he have the accused a temporary loan of Rs. 1000 on pledge of a diamond necklace, two diamond ear-rings, and one diamond brooch. The amount remained in the suspense account for nearly three months, and repeated demands were made on the accused for payment. Finally the accused was informed that the pledged articles would be sold off. Eventually the articles were showed to the jewelers in the market and it was found for the first time that they were false. The accused admitted having given the property made of imitation diamonds to the complainant for a loan of Rs. 1000. The Magistrate said that the accused had cheated the complainant and had thereby induced him to give him Rs. 1000. On his own plea and on the evidence before him he convicted him of the charge, and there being no previous connection against him, and having regard to his youth and character, and the extenuating circumstances under which the offence had been committed, he was of opinion that the accused should be given benefit of the section 562 of the Criminal Procedure Code. Instead of passing sentence on him he ordered that the accused be released on his entering into a bond of Rs. 1000 to appear before the Court and receive sentence when called upon to do so, and in the meantime to keep the peace and be of good behaviour for one year.

THE VALIDITY OF AN ASSIGNMENT DISPUTED.

THE Hon. Mr. Justice Tyebjee delivered judgment at the High Court yesterday in a suit filed by Hajee Ismail Haji Issak and another, in which the plaintiffs prayed that an assignment, dated March, 1900, be set aside; that a Receiver might be appointed to take char

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The Bombay Gazette

WEDNESDAY, FEBRUARY 11, 1903.

PUNJAB AND PUNJABIS.

THE welcome state of prosperity with which the last official year in the Punjab opened was not maintained, and the climatic conditions proved most unfavourable to agriculture. The spring harvest of 1901 was the largest ever reaped. So heavy was it that harvesting operations interfered to some extent with the sowing of the autumn crop. The monsoon commenced late, and though there was heavy rain at the end of July and beginning of August there was practically a continuous break in August and September. A drier cold weather season than that which followed was probably never known in the Punjab, and the total harvested area of the year was only a little over two-thirds of the area sown—30 per cent. below normal. So much for the fickleness of fortune. Yet people in the Punjab are not warned by past experience. Agriculturists are not more prudent than the townspeople, who notwithstanding the ravages of plague are lamentably overcrowding their houses, building up additional storeys, thus shutting out light and air from the rooms below. Then again, though poor harvests and scarcity follow one another with painful monotony, it is significant that in the construction of houses in villages the large grain receptacle, once such a striking feature, is disappearing. Facilities of transport and high prices are, it is said, causing the practice of storing grain to be abandoned by the agriculturist, and it is now quite usual for the whole harvest to be sold, barely sufficient being kept to last until the next harvest. The result is that a short crop throws the cultivator completely into the hands of the Bania who has his supplies in considerable store in the larger towns. A noteworthy feature in the assessment of the land tax in the Punjab is the increasingly large proportion of the total demand which is subject to fluctuation according to the area or character of the crops grown. In 1892 five per cent. of the total land revenue demand was classed as fluctuating. In 1901, the proportion had risen to between one-eighth and one-ninth, and excluding assigned revenue payable to jaghirdars and muafidars, the proportion was just over one-eighth. With the growth of the Chenab Canal, revenue and the wider recognition in new settlements of the advantages of the fluctuating principle, the proportion of total land revenue classed as fluctuating will tend to increase. Necessarily the system entails increased work on revenue establishments, and requires the exercise of unremitting supervision by Revenue Officers, as any unpopularity which may attach to the system is due to the power which it places in the hands of petty officials. But such difficulties are found to be more than counterbalanced by the advantages of an assessment adjusted to and varying with the assets of each harvest.

To no event of the past ten years, as the new Administration Report duly records, does more importance attach from the point of view of the agriculturist land-owners of the Province than the passing of the Alienation of Land Act by the Supreme Legislature in 1900, which came into force in the year under review. Against the evils involved in the transfer of land from the cultivating classes to money-lenders, remedial measures of two classes have from time to time been proposed. It is shown that palliative legislation of the nature of the Deccan Ryots Relief Act has been tried in the Punjab but failed. The feature of the Punjab Act is prohibition of alienation. Experience alone, says the report, can show whether the Act will fulfil the expectations of its framers, but in next year's report it is anticipated that it will be possible to describe how the operation for nearly two years of prohibited alienation has affected the agriculturists. The introduction of the measure caused no upheaval or excitement, but judging from the registration returns it has curtailed transfers. It has also "provided a safeguard against a danger which, though perhaps never realised, was nevertheless to be apprehended as an inevitable economic consequence of the rise in the value of agricultural land." And it is noted that most remarkable of all the economic facts of the decade is perhaps the rise in the market price of agricultural land. Sale and mortgage transactions entered in village records indicate an enhancement of forty per cent. within the last ten years. The enhancement of values implies an enormous increase in the capital resources of the landowners. Not surprising would it be, remarks the compiler, if those to whom has come such a sudden accession of the resources convertible into cash or credit should be induced to yield to the temptation of high prices. The land speculator who pays a high price for his purchase must recoup himself by exacting a high rent, however, and it was feared that here would present itself an opportunity for rack-renting cultivating tenants. All such dangers, however, it is satisfactory to know, have been averted by an Act passed last year, and if a fall in the market value of land does occur in consequence of its operation, the incident cannot be regarded as other than a healthy one. Still, there has been scarcely time to judge accurately whether the effects of the Act have been beneficial or otherwise.

Government, fortunately, is the biggest landlord in the Punjab. As proprietor of forests and waste lands the State has long occupied that position, but we are told that the relationship on an extensive scale over numerous cultivating tenants is one that is the outcome of recent developments. Under the old lease rules the object in view was the encouragment of the breaking up of waste lands and the extension of cultivation. Furthermore the ultimate transfer on reasonable terms to the tenant who had made good use of his opportunities of ownership was distinctly contemplated. With the recognition, however, of the evils of unrestricted powers of alienation it became apparent that by retaining ownership in its own hands and withdrawing the privilege of acquisition of proprietary rights accorded by the lease rules, Government could extend to a large number of cultivators a greater degree of protection than any Land Alienation Act would confer. Accepting the situation, therefore, that Government must occupy the position of landlord on a very large scale, the need for a special Act to regulate such tenancies became apparent, and that Act is now being utilised for all colony tenancies. It is shown, however, that the tenancy question is not a burning one in the Punjab. Suits under the rent law are less than one-eleventh of the number in Bengal or in the United Provinces. During the year ejectment was actually carried out in respect of only 45,631 acres out of a total of fifteen and a half millions of acres cultivated by tenants. Among the reasons assigned for this absence of friction are the fact that so long as there is waste land to be broken up, as is the case on the new canals and in the west of the province generally, there will always be a fairly steady demand for tenants. The demand for agricultural labour has in many instances only been met by giving to these workers an interest in the holding, which though generally taking the form of a temporary cultivating partnership sometimes results in the creation of actual tenancies. The proprietor and tenant also for the most part belong to the same social class which leads to a better understanding between the two. Then again the custom of adjusting the demand for rent to the ability of the tenant to pay is a potent influence and rent in kind is also paid—a system which tends to render it unnecessary to refer to the Revenue Courts. It is only when the landlord neglects to attend at the division of produce, or the tenant makes away with it without dividing, that trouble comes.

THE PROGRESS OF THE CROPS.

MORE rain has fallen in nearly all the agricultural districts of India, but further supplies are still needed in parts of Madras, Bengal, the United Provinces, and the Punjab. The supplies of moisture which have been received have benefited the standing crops considerably. Madras was one of the few areas which did not receive rain, but generally speaking irrigation supplies are sufficient there. Cultivators are still occupied with ploughing, sowing, and transplanting, and the harvests which have not yet been completed are giving fair outturns. Heavy rain which did a great deal of good to the crops fell in East Bengal, but there are still districts of the Presidency which lack moisture. The end of the harvest has now come, and cultivators are engaged in threshing operations. The harvest has realised about 92 per cent of a normal crop. In the United Provinces over two inches of rain fell, and the area which still feels the need of further supplies of moisture has been limited to about three districts. The most satisfactory feature of the week was, however, the supply of rain which was received in the Punjab. There rain has been urgently needed for some time past. The rainfall has greatly benefited the growing crops, and seems to have, at any rate, postponed the danger which was threatened by the drought. There is, however, still a need for a good fall of rain in order to assure the position of the unirrigated crops. One unfortunate feature of the situation is the presence of caterpillars and locusts, both of which have caused rather serious injury to the crops in various parts of the province. Owing to the rain, prospects have also improved in the North-West Frontier Province, and even the unirrigated areas are now exhibiting good promise. In the Central Provinces the winter crops generally are doing well. Some damage which is due to insects and also to cloudy weather is reported from Raipur. The harvesting of a few of the minor winter crops is still incomplete. In Mysore and Coorg the situation appears to be satisfactory and general prospects are good. In Berar also the winter crops are thriving, although in several talukas rats and insects have caused some damage. The spring harvest has begun in Hyderabad, but it will not be so heavy as might have been the case owing to damage caused by rats, insects, and cloudy weather. No change has taken place in Rajputana, and in Central India the operations previously reported are still in progress. Recent rain has done good in Kashmir, and the outlook is favourable. In Burma and Assam the situation appears to be satisfactory. In various parts of India the prices of food grains have fluctuated recently, but the changes have not been very important. Agricultural stock is generally healthy and there is no deficiency of fodder.

LORENZO MARQUES.

WITH the changed conditions in the Transvaal and the prospect of an era of great development there, Portugal is realising the future that lies before her possession of Lorenzo Marques. A Bill has just been submitted to the Cortes at Lisbon, providing for extensive harbour and railway improvements which are calculated to make Lourenzo Marques the most important commercial port in South Africa. Natal is spending a large sum of money on improving the docks at Durban, and has a scheme for a railway line to Johannesburg, but a line from Lorenzo Marques to the "gold reefed city" would enjoy advantages which would make it more attractive to the commercial men of the Transvaal than the Durban railway. It is proposed, therefore, to build a line from the port on Delagoa Bay to the Portuguese frontier of Swaziland. It will branch from the railway which at present runs from Lorenzo Marques to Pretoria, and there is little doubt that the Transvaal Government will continue the line through Swaziland, where it will tap rich coal fields to Johannesburg. The projected Port improvements at Lourenzo Marques include harbour works in two sections, earthworks, the erection of custom houses, and the installation of plant for discharging and loading ships. The entire works are to be finished in three years, and are to cost about £650,000 sterling. At present the discharging of ships at the port has to be done by means of lighters at a cost double the charge at Durban. With proper facilities for dealing with cargo it is undoubted that the bulk of the Transvaal trade would pass through the Portuguese port, and it is not surprising that in Portugal the improvement scheme has been approved with remarkable unanimity. This development is due to the energy of Colonel Gorjao, the Governor-General of Mozambique, and the manner in which the project has been taken up seems to indicate that Portugal has now less intention than ever of leasing Delagoa Bay to Great Britain. Years ago ex-President Kruger sought to induce Portugal to cede Lorenzo Marques to the Transvaal, but if the port was valuable then to Portugal it is much more so now, when, under the new regime, the Transvaal is entering upon a period of great commercial and industrial prosperity. It is to meet and to benefit by the larger demands of commerce in our new colonies that Portugal is laying herself out at Lorenzo Marques, and in that shows her wisdom. At the same time she is increasing the value of Lorenzo Marques to ourselves, and the price she may demand, should it ever happen that, Germany being willing, she should agree to cede the port to Great Britain.

MENELIK AND THE FRENCH MINISTER.

THERE seems to have been more in the messages which Reuter has recently been sending regarding King Menelik and the Jibutil-Harar Railway than has appeared on the surface. For some time past the French have been preparing for a demonstration upon the occasion of the opening of the Jibutil-Harar Railway, which, it is hoped, will become a splendid channel for trade between French Somaliland and Abyssinia. The railway has been built on a scale which shows that the French are really in earnest about the matter. At Jibutil a jetty 800 metres in length has been constructed, and by preparations have been made to open up commercial relations of a profitable character with Menelik's territory. That this is worth doing is proved by the fact that operating side by side with the French Government is an American capitalist, named McMillan, who is about to start for Abyssinia in order to descend the Blue Nile in punts with a view to testing the value of the river as a commercial waterway. If this venture should prove successful, it will of course result to some extent in the diversion of the traffic now passing through Jibutil, and naturally although the expedition is private it offers such possibilities to the Anglo-Egyptian authorities as they could hardly afford to ignore. They have, therefore, not only given their countenance but their cordial support to the enterprise. This is, however, by the way, and only intended to show that Abyssinia is a country the trade of which is well worth courting, and France have a great deal at stake in her commercial venture. Arrangements were made to send a naval force to the opening of the railway. Menelik was expected to be present, and he was to be given a big reception. However, about the close of last month, it was announced that owing to it being Lent, and the objection to travelling in the rainy season, Menelik had postponed his visit to Jibutil until the autumn. The departure of the French squadron was, therefore, countermanded. This on the face of it was a rather lame announcement. King Menelik's objection to travelling in "Lent" and in the rainy season could hardly have been formed on the spur of the moment. If it were a valid excuse there seems to have been no reason at all why he should have given his promise to attend the ceremonial connected with the opening of the railway in the first instance. The telegram published to-day affords some slight clue perhaps to the sudden change in Menelik's plans. The "Temps" admits the existence of a disagreeable tension between Menelik and the French Minister. This tension has recently become more acute, and has been possibly influenced by recent negotiations. "Recent negotiations" can hardly refer to any other than those connected with the Jibutil-Harar Railway, and if this be the case it seems very probable indeed that Menelik's dislike to travelling in Lent arose on account of a private tiff he had had with the French Minister. We are assured by the "Temps" that the question is merely a personal one and that relations have not been broken off between Menelik and the French Ambassador, but it will be exceedingly interesting to watch the settlement of the difficulty.

THEIR Royal Highnesses the Duke and Duchess of Connaught during their present short stay in Agra visited the Taj no less than five times, and have seen it in the light of the sun and of the moon and of acetylene gas.

THE Hon'ble Mr. A. A. Apcar has been re-elected as one of the representatives of the Bengal Chamber of Commerce on the Calcutta Port Trust.

JACOBABAD has had a minimum night temperature of 22° which would seem to show that it can establish records for the plains in cold as well as heat.

A MOVEMENT has been set on foot from Cawnpore which will seek to unite the Cotton Mills industry all over India in a general memorial to Parliament for the repeal of the Cotton Duties.

THE death has occured at Parkstone, Dorset, of Mr. James Minchin, who was in his seventy-eight year. Mr. Minchin held many public positions in the Madras Presidency, and also published some notable political works. He was a friend of Robert Browning, and excelled in sports and games of skill; whilst as a poet and scholar his name is honoured by all students of Dante. He was also an expert in chess, being for many years hon. secretary of the St. George's Chess Club.

DR. PARKER once advised Mr. Atkins never to do anything until he could afford to do it twice: "When you can afford a house at £100 a year," he said, "you may take one at £50. When you are in a position to buy two cycles, you may have one. You may keep a carriage when you can easily afford two." Surely (adds Mr. Atkins) a very wise principle upon which young men would do well to act. The Doctor's own first house-rent was £15 a year, and he used often to say that he was never happier than "in those early days of straitened means and undimmed sunshine."

As showing how great is the demand in England for fruit that can be obtained at a rate that places it within the reach of the masses, it is of interest to note the increase in the imports of bananas during last year. The number of bunches was 2,805,700, and the declared value £1,060,263. These figures, the "Gardeners' Magazine" points out, represent more than double the number of bunches imported in 1900, and nearly double the value. Bananas, although not coming into direct competition with products of home growth, form a very important factor in the market supplies of fruit, and the immense numbers imported must have more or less influence upon prices for British-grown fruit.

WITH THE FLAG TO KANO.

ONE OF THE WORLD'S WONDERLANDS.

THE British expedition under Colonel Morland, Commandant of Northern Nigeria, is about to advance on the Emir of Kano, who shelters the murderers of Captain Moloney, the British Resident at Keffi, and gives great offence to the British Government, under whose protection his territory is, by persistent slave-raiding.

Kano, which is a sultanate in Northern Nigeria, is distant some five days' march from Zaria, to which the expedition is about to make its way from Zungeru. Colonel Morland has with him some eleven hundred officers and men, five 12 1-2 pounders, and seven Maxims. It is the most considerable force yet engaged in this part of the world, and the evidences point to its being fully taxed.

The Emir is no more African savage chief. Kano is nominally but a subordinate sultanate of the Sokoto Empire, which, in turn, is, of course, under British protection. But Kano and its people differ from every other area and community on the Dark Continent.

Ten thousand splendid horsemen, travellers tell us, are at the command of the man who has braved the power of Britain. Behind him is a history of unchecked success and cruel conquest.

There is no other place on earth like Kano, says a writer in the "Daily Express." It is the very kingdom of paradox. A peep into one of its teeming marts suggests its story at a glance. There you see the richly apparelled Arab, urbane, courteous, refined, bartering in the open market-place with a jabberring, naked heathen.

The Hausas, who people Kano, have a literature of their own. Their language, rich and sonorous, with a vocabulary containing some ten thousand words, is an ancient one.

Their writings we are able to trace back for at least a century; they are believed to date back to a far more remote period. Differing from every other people in tropical Africa in having reduced their language to writing, they stand unrivalled for culture and learning, with a literature of political and religious poems and native history.

And these sable savants, with their inexplicable erudition, with their trading colonies scattered far and wide, have for their currency—what? Cowrie shells and slaves—slaves for pounds, shillings, and pence, and the cowrie shell for a two-hundredth part of a penny.

AN AFRICAN MANCHESTER.

Kano is the Manchester of the Soudan. For nine and a half centuries the Hausas have been the great cloth-makers of the Dark Continent. So famous is this product that the natives of the Soudan will have no other.

The Hausas grow the cotton themselves, dye it with indigo of home production, or a brilliant scarlet obtained from the bark of an indigenous tree—all this by slave labour. The making of cloth is the work mainly of the free, who employ small and cunningly devised hand-looms for the purpose.

And if their cloth is good, there's nothing like leather—Kano leather. Far and wide they export it; and the "Morocco leather" of commerce is largely the product of the Kano craftsmen.

They have altogether an enormous trade, and yet do not possess a single factory, the industries all being carried on in the homes of the individual workers.

Far and wide their caravans travel; to Mecca, across the Sahara, and by way of Tripoli and Alexandria sometimes by way of Wadai, Darfur, Khartoum, and Suakim. To this stage the Hausas have brought the trade of the land they took. But they are not the ruling body.

For the past two centuries the kings and governing class have been drawn from the Fulah tribe—soldiers and rulers by instinct and training.

Originally they were shepherds, and owned all the flocks and herds in the country round about. One day they decided that they would be kings; and their splendid guerilla cavalry rode straight to power, and has kept the Fulahs there ever since.

WORLD IN A MARKET-PLACE.

These are they with whom slave-raiding originated and by whom it is continued to-day, in spite of every British attempt at repression.

A Kano market day—it is every day in the week—is a sight never to be forgotten. Thirty thousand people daily attend to buy and sell. The market is the Whiteley's, Unlimited, of the Soudan.

You can buy everything—camels, horses, asses, cattle, cloth, leather-work, hides, silks, nuts, salt, ivory, ostrich-feathers, sugar, needles, pins, paper, swords, razors, spices, copper, every variety of provision—and slaves. Never less than 500 a day of these poor wretches stand on offer in the pens.

But those do not represent the number traded. Every landowner and man of authority demands tribute of slaves from the man next in rank beneath himself, so that raiding is incessant.

Until recently the Emir of Adamawa sent each year 10,000 slaves to the Sultan of Sokoto, a journey of 800 miles. An English traveller recently in Kano has told us that Mohammedans were constantly arriving with gangs of captives, and that on one occasion he saw upwards of a thousand brought in by one party.

A landowner has slaves to work his property. When he goes to trade his wares slaves form his means of transport. As the provisions for the caravan get lower he sells a man or two in wayside villages, or, pausing at a halting-place for rest and diversion, leaves a slave for payment and takes his change in cowries.

ONLY MAN IS VILE.

The city of Kano stands four-square to a hundred miles of the richest cultivation in the world. North, south, east, and west are vast tracts of Guinea corn, Indian corn, wheat, rice, indigo, groundnuts, peas, beans, bananas, sweet potatoes, onions, and every variety of vegetable and herb—all produced by a generous soil requiring little or no aid from man.

Enormously thick walls of mud, 30ft. in height, fifteen miles in circumference, guarded by a moat 8ft. deep and pierced by thirteen gates and one water-gate to permit the escape of floods, engirdle the capital. Within are fine broad thoroughfares lined by wonderful houses of mud.

The land inside the city is mainly cultivated, so that from this point of view the stronghold is equal to a prolonged siege.

The oldest quarter is Dala, which takes its name from a huge rocky mound, said to possess gold. Hausa legend has it that if ever a white man be allowed to tap the treasure of that rock, Hausa and Fulah sway will perish that same instant.

To see his Majesty of Kano is a matter of grave difficulty and attended by rites and ceremonials hardly according with British ideas of the homage due to a sable potentate.

You must wait a minimum of three hours in an outer chamber of the Emir's mud palace, and then without warning, are whirled into the presence of majesty and left to make the best of it.

An audience with the Emir of Kano is one of those genial occasions on which, if you do not keep your head in a figurative sense, you will lose it in a literal one.

BY Royal Licence, dated the 1st instant, the King has granted permission to the Right Honourable Sir Henry Fletcher, Bart., C. B., M. P., to assume the name and arms of Aubrey as an addition to his own family name and arms, and he will henceforth be known as Sir Henry Aubrey-Fletcher. Sir Henry recently succeeded, under the will of Sir John Aubrey, Bart., who died in 1886, to the Aubrey estates in the counties of Bucks, Oxon, and Glamorgan, and has taken the name and arms of Aubrey in accordance with a request contained in the will.

THE London County Council considered a petition from the ratepayers of the Urban District Council of Ilford, in which they asked the Council not to purchase Hainault Forest, as it would mean that the Ilford Council would be required to contribute £4,000 towards the purchase money. They said that the purchase would throw a large amount of useful land out of cultivation, and would lead to an increase in the rates, already very high The recommendation of the Parks Committee that the estimate of the Finance Committee that the Council contribute £10,000 towards the cost of the acquisition was agreed to.

TELEGRAMS.

(THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.)

THE CRISIS IN THE BALKANS.

RUSSIAN AND TURKISH PREPARATIONS.

IMPENDING MACEDONIAN OUTBREAK.

LONDON, FEBRUARY 10.

The "Standard" publishes a communication from its Vienna Correspondent to the effect that although calmer views are gaining ground at Sofia the Macedonian element is so powerful that preparations for a great rising are proceeding quite openly.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

CALCUTTA, FEBRUARY 10.

A special cablegram to the "Englishman" dated London, the 8th instant, states :—

Disquieting reports continue concerning the Russian and Turkish preparations. Mobilisation of the troops is expected.

The Balkan troubles show that the Sultan's Macedonian reforms are powerless to prevent a rebellion.

The Austro-Russian reform proposals are ready for presentation to the Porte.

(THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.)

THE DREYFUS AFFAIR.

REVIVAL OF AGITATION.

LONDON FEBRUARY 10.

The French War Minister has forbidden all officers employed in the War Office to make any sort of communication regarding the discussion in the Press on the Dreyfus affair.

"RAGGING" IN THE ARMY.

LETTER FROM ADMIRAL COCHRANE.

A letter from Admiral Basil Cochrane to the "Times" describes fully the system prevailing in the Grenadiers, especially in the 1st Battalion, by which the subalterns hold court-martial to try young officers for social and military offences, the punishment inflicted mostly being severe flogging on the bare skin. The letter cites a recent instance where a young officer fainted after forty blows had been inflicted. Every subaltern is obliged to attend the court-martial and participate in the flogging of personal friends. The system which is a traditional one is recognised by the Colonel who would hand over a delinquent to the senior subaltern for trial, Admiral Cochrane then deals with the case of his nephew whom he does not mention by name, but who is clearly Leveson Gower, who, for an unintentional military default, was tried and flogged, though not severely.

Shortly afterwards his nephew and two other subalterns were told by the senior subaltern that unless they rode with the Brigade Drag at Windsor they would be flogged. They, thereupon, after seeking advice, drafted a statement for Lord Roberts. Eventually the nephew under pressure and advice withdrew the statement that Colonel Kinloch actually spoke his intention of handing him over for trial on the first occasion cited. Colonel Ricardo, thereupon, accused him of telling barefaced lies, and said that he must leave the regiment. When Lord Roberts was informed of this through relatives, he severely reprimanded Colonel Ricardo and placed Colonel Kinloch on half pay. Admiral Cochrane then describes subsequent occurrences, his nephew being punished with great severity by General Oliphant for improperly filling up a picket report. The nephew thereupon resigned his commission. The letter has caused a sensation.

FRANCE AND ABYSSINIA.

MENELIK AND THE FRENCH MINISTER.

A PERSONAL DISAGREEMENT.

LONDON, FEBRUARY 9.

The "Temps" in contradicting the report that the Emperor Menelik broke off relations with the French Minister in Abyssinia admits the existence of disagreeable tension which has become recently more acute, possibly influenced by recent negotiations. The "Temps" declares that the question is a personal one.

RESIGNATION OF AN M. P.

Sir J. W. Pease has resigned his seat.

[Sir Joseph Whitwell Pease has been Liberal M. P. for the Barnard Castle Division of Durham since 1885, and was previously member for South Durham from 1865 to 1885. Durham has for sixty years, with slight intermission, returned one of the locally potential Pease family, Sir Joseph W. Pease, who sits for Barnard Castle Division, is not only a coal-owner and a railway magnate—he is the president of the Peace Society, and represents an interest in the promulgation of the views of Sturge, and Burritt, and Richards, and Charleton, that is not only personal, but is inherited. Not alone by the support of the Peace Society, but by varied and munificent gifts, have the family of which Sir Joseph Pease is the head, justified the claim and their position. Public libraries, schools, and institutes for children and workmen, a lavish support of missionary and temperance effort, have for years been their generous methods of aiding localities they are interested in. Sir Joseph was offered office under Mr. Gladstone, but declined it; and was then created a baronet in 1882. His resignation is apparently associated with the recent difficulties of Pease's Bank to meet the liabilities of which Sir Joseph set aside his private fortune. At the last election he was returned by a majority of 1,491 over his Conservative opponent, the figures being Sir Joseph Pease (R) 5,036; Major Hon. W. L. Vane (C) 3,545.]

AMERICA AND THE TRUSTS.

THE RESTRICTIVE LEGISLATION.

MR. ROCKEFELLER'S "INFLUENCE."

An alleged attempt on the part of Mr. Rockefeller to influence individual senators against the anti-trust legislation has caused a profound sensation.

If the report is confirmed, it will greatly promote the speedy passing of the law.

(THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.)

THE STRAITS CURRENCY COMMISSION.

LONDON, FEBRUARY 8.

The "Standard" says that there seems but little doubt as to how the Straits Currency Commission will report. It is believed that the Straits Settlement will shortly adopt a currency analogous to that of India.

THE SOCIETY ISLANDS, DISASTER.

THE RELIEF OF THE SURVIVORS.

FRENCH AND ITALIAN WARSHIPS TO THE RESCUE.

Eight whites were drowned in the Society Islands disaster. The loss of life was greatest in the small low-lying islands, many of which are only twenty feet above the sea.

The survivors took refuge in the treetops. Two French and one Italian warships have left Papiete to render assistance.

Thousands of tons of copra, and hundreds of tons of mother-of-pearl have been lost.

DEATH OF EDNA LYALL.

Edna Lyall (Miss Ada Ellen Bayly) the Novelist is dead.

[Edna Lyall, authoress, whose real name was Ada Ellen Bayly, was born at Brighton, her father being Mr. Robert Bayly, barrister, who died when she was eleven. Three years later she lost her mother. A thoughtful, studious child, she, at the age of ten, had already written some stories. After losing her mother she resided with her sister, who had married Canon Crowfoot, of Lincoln. Shortly after leaving school she wrote her first book, "Won by Waiting," which deals with home-life in France and England. "Donovan" was her second book, and was written at intervals during three years. This was followed by "We Two," which was a continuation of "Donovan," and was favourably received. In 1884 Edna Lyall went to live at Eastbourne with a sister who had married the Rev. H. Jameson, and wrote "In the Golden Days," an historical romance dealing with the Rye House Plot. One chapter contains a touching account of Algernon Sydney's death. "Knight-Errant" is a book of adventure, and "A Hardy Norseman" is the result of a visit to Norway. The shilling book published by Messrs. Longmans in 1887, and called "The Autobiography of a Slander," was written in consequence of a disagreeable incident. On returning from one of her Norwegian tours she was assailed by persistent reports that she was in a lunatic asylum, and on making inquiries she found that a woman had been going about stating that she was Edna Lyall, and had been deceiving people. "Derrick Vaughan, Novelist" contains a record of some of her own early literary trials. In 1889 she suffered from rheumatism and fever, and for a very long time was unable to write at all. In 1894 "Doreen, the Story of a Singer," was published, and in 1895 a small volume, entitled "How the Children Raised the Wind." Her subsequent books were "Autobiography of a Truth" 1896; "Wayfaring Men" 1897; "Hope the Hermit" 1898; "In Spite of All" 1901; and "The Hinderers" 1902. "Doreen, the Story of a Singer" which appeared in 1894 attracted a great deal of attention. It was dedicated "in gratitude and reverence to W. E. Gladstone.' A further interest was given to the story by the introduction of characters that it was not difficult to identify with the originals; and no attempt was made to veil the personality of at least Mr. Gladstone and the late Mr. Forster. Those who imagine that all the mental energy and enthusiasm of the accomplished lady who wrote under the pseudonym of "Edna Lyall" were given to her fascinating stories—of which "Donovan," "We Two," "In the Golden Days," and "A Hardy Norseman" are, perhaps, the most popular—do an injustice to the less intellectual, but equally noble, features of her character, displayed in social and other relations. As it is impossible to read her works without coming under the influence of a singularly gentle but dominating charm, so it was impossible to share the pleasure of her society without feeling the tender homeliness, as well as the subtle sweetness, of her character. Her first book "Won by Waiting," which she wrote at eighteen contains not only a very vivid picture of the French Commune, but is also fascinatingly attractive on account of its graphic descriptions of a cathedral town. These were suggested by her residence at Lincoln, in the Minster-yard of which city she was staying while writing her work, and from which, it may be added, she forwarded Charles Bradlaugh a donation of £5 towards his Sustentation Fund—a circumstance which, on account of the address on the letter having been mentioned publicly by 'Iconoclast,' was the cause of a good deal of pious excitement in Minster yard society. This generosity on the part of Miss Bayly was, however, characteristic feature of her broad minded, independent nature and was not by any means the only instance of her spontaneous sympathy with those of very divergent opinions to her own. Whatever view the reader may hold regarding Miss Bayly's works, this at least he must take away with him from their perusal—the impression of a vigorous and enthusiastic individuality behind the distinctive creative presentments of the authoress.

DEATH OF SIR CHARLES GAVAN DUFFY.

LONDON, FEBRUARY 10

The Hon. Sir Charles Gavan Duffy is dead.

The death of the Hon Sir Charles Gavan Duffy, K C M G, closes a remarkable career. He was born at Monaghan, Ireland, on the 12th April 1816, and was educated at Monaghan Public School and Belfast Institution. As a young man of 26, he founded in 1842 the famous Irish newspaper the "Nation," which ultimately became the organ of "young Ireland." He was tried for seditious conspiracy with Daniel O'Connell and others in 1843 but was librated by the House of Lords on a Writ of Error in 1844. He founded the Irish Confederation in 1846, and for his share in the 'rebellion" of 1848 he was arrested on a charge of treason felony. He was arraigned on four separate bills and was twice tried during ten months' imprisonment but a conviction could not be secured. He was one of the founders of the Irish Tenant League, and was one of the more than fifty members returned by that body in 1852, him elf defeating the Chief Secretary for Ireland. He introduced into the House of Commons the principle of independent opposition among the Irish members. The party was pledged to hold aloof from the other parties in the House and to vote for measures according to their intrinsic value and usefulness to Ireland. A majority of this party having disregarded their pledge, Mr. Gavan Duffy resigned and went to Australia in 1856. There he successively became: Minister of Public Works under first Responsible Government of Victoria, 1857; Prime Minister, having previously declined, 1871; unanimously elected Speaker, 1877. He was knighted in 1873. He retired from politics and returned to Europe in 1880, and has since resided at Nice. He was distinguished not only as a statesman, but as a man of letters, and his published works include The Ballad Poetry of Ireland, 1845 (50 editions); Young Ireland! a Fragment of Irish History, separate editions of which were published in London, New York, Melbourne, and Dublin, and a translation in Paris; Conversations with Carlyle; The League of North and South; Life of Thomas Davis; Bird's Eye View of Irish History and My Life in Two Hemispheres, Memoirs 1898.

DEATH OF PROFESSOR COWELL.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

CALCUTTA, FEBRUARY 10.

A cablegram to the "Indian Daily News," dated London, the 9th instant, states:—

The death is announced of Mr. Cowell, Sanskrit Scholar and Professor.

[Mr. Edward Byles Cowell, Hon. LL.D., D.C.L., was born at Ipswich on the 23rd January, 1826, and was the eldest son of Mr. Charles Cowell, Corn Merchant. He was educated at Ipswich School and Magdalen Hall, Oxford. He became Professor of History at Calcutta in 1856, and two years later was appointed Principal of the Government Sanskrit College. He left India in 1854, and in 1867 was appointed Professor of Sanskrit at Cambridge. He became a Fellow of Corpus Christe College, Cambridge in 1874. His publications included:—Vararuci's Prakrit Grammar, 1854; Black Yajur-Veda (Books I. II. edited with Dr. E. Roer), 1858-64; Kusumanjali (edited and translated), 1864 Candilya's Aphorisms, or the Hindu Doctrine of Faith (translated), 1878; Sarvadarcana-samgraha (translated with Professor A. E. Gough), 1882; Acvaghosha's Buddhacarita (edited and translated), 1893; Divyavadana (edited with R. A. Neil), 1886; Harshacarita (translated with F. W. Thomas, 1897.)]

THE CROWN PRINCESS OF SAXONY.

BREAKDOWN IN HEALTH.

A special cablegram to the "Indian Daily News' states that the Crown Princess of Saxony has collapsed and has been admitted to a sanatorium.

MR. PHIPPS' BENEFACTION TO INDIA.

HOW IT WILL BE APPLIED.

AGRICULTURAL RESEARCH AND A PASTEUR INSTITUTE.

It is announced that the Viceroy has decided to devote Mr. Phipps' donation of £20,000 to two purposes, namely the formation of a Phipps' Laboratory of Agricultural Research to be located probably at Dehra Dun and to providing a Pasteur Institute in Southern India similar to that at Kasauli.

THE SEISTAN MISSION.

A CORDIAL RECEPTION.

The Seistan mission under Colonel McMahon arrived at Khwaja Ali on the Helmand on the 4th instant, and was received most cordially by the Afghan officials, who with a squadron of cavalry had been sent to provide all requirements and to accompany the party until it should be joined by the Hakim of Chakansur, the Afghan Commissioner. The latter was on his way to meet them lower down the river.

The march had been uneventful except for the severe cold, as much as 24 degrees of frost having been recorded at night.

THE MAHARAJA OF DATIA.

The Maharaja of Datia, who came here on a private visit, is now, on the invitation of the Viceroy, staying as guest of the Government at Hastings House, which Lord Curzon had fitted up last year for the entertainment of the ruling princes.

THE SOLDIERS AND THE FOREST WATCHER.

HIGH COURT PROCEEDINGS.

MADRAS, FEBRUARY 10.

At the High Court, yesterday, at the instance of the Government of India, a criminal revision petition was argued against the acquittal by the District Magistrate of Trichinopoly of three soldiers of the Lincolnshire Regiment, who were charged with shooting a forest watcher, on the 5th August, in the Sholamdevi Forest reserves, as the Government of India considered that on the Magistrate's judgment itself the men ought to have been committed to the Sessions.

When the case originally came before the High Court, notice was issued to the three men to show cause why they should not be committed. Yesterday Lane and Deuch appeared, but Emerson was absent in England, having taken his discharge. The three men trespassed into the Sholamdevi Forest with only a regimental shooting pass, and an altercation ensued as a result of which the watcher was shot in the thigh. He subsequently identified his assailants.

Their Lordships discharged the petition against Deuch, as there was no evidence connecting him with the shooting. Against Emerson they declined to pass orders in his absence, but directed the Public Prosecutor to make enquiries from the authorities to see what steps could be taken to secure his attendance. They deferred passing orders on Lane's case for a week.

THE ROYAL TOUR.

A TEHSILDAR DECORATED.

AGRA, FEBRUARY 10.

The Duke and Duchess of Connaught, before leaving Agra, expressed great satisfaction with the arrangements made for their comfort during their stay here.

Munshi Shri Kishan Lal, Naib Tehsildar of Agra, and a selected candidate for the Tehsildarship, was in charge of the camp arrangements, and was introduced to the Duke and Duchess by Colonel Herbert, Military Secretary to his Royal Highness, who expressed to Munshi Shri Kishan Lal his appreciation of his services, and was pleased to decorate him with the Royal Victorian Medal, an act which has greatly pleased the native community of the city.

MILITARY INTELLIGENCE.

CALCUTTA, FEBRUARY 10.

The following postings as commanding officers, Royal Engineers, have been sanctioned:—Lieut.-Col. Mein, from leave, to the Sind District and Major Huskisson, on arrival in India, to the Presidency District vice Major Cordue who takes up the newly sanctioned appointment at Ishapore Factory Works.

Major-General Wodehouse, commanding the Lahore District has eight months leave home.

Orders have been issued for the disposal of garrison reservists in the four commands. The arrangement is to discharge those unfit for further service on pension if over 25 years' service and on gratuity if under, and to retain others until they have completed 32 years' service subject to an annual medical report as to fitness.

The Secretary of State has sanctioned the organisation of five R. H. A and seven R. F. A. ammunition columns to be maintained in peace time half horsed but fully furnished with native drivers.

Lieut.-Colonel Mawson, IMS, from leave, is appointed P. M. O, Somaliland

It has been settled to abolish continuous service for Royal Engineers in India and to introduce a system whereby Indian good service pensions will be made applicable to officers of the Royal Artillery and Royal Engineers.

The Government of India have applied for increase of five in the number of R. E. officers authorised for 1903-04 to complete the strength of R. E. officers on the Indian establishment in April next to 225.

H. H. THE NIZAM.

RECEPTION OF MAHOMEDAN DEPUTATIONS.

The Mahomedan community of Bombay through their leading institution, the Anjuman-i-Islam, expressed a general desire to present his Highness the Nizam with an address and to hold an entertainment in his honour. They requested his Highness to accept an address and be present at a garden party. His Highness, however, replied that he was disinclined to accept either of the honours, as his visit to Bombay was strictly private, and that he intended to take complete rest in Bombay after the fatigue he had undergone at Delhi. He, however, expressed his willingness to receive a deputation of leading Mahomedan citizens.

On Monday evening a deputation, consisting of the Hon. Mr. Justice Badrudin Tyebji, President of the Anjuman, Khan Bahadur Mahomed Hussein Hakim, Mr Fazulbhoy Visram, Khan Bahadur Hakim Mahomed Dayam, Mr Haji Usuf Haji Ismail, Mr Mahomed Hussen Makba, Mr Amirudin Tyebji, Mr Kamrudin Amirudin, Mr Fatehali Shaik Ahmed, Khan Bahadur Dawoodbhoy Moosabhoy, and Mr. Kazi Kabirudin, Secretary of the Anjuman, attended upon him.

The deputationists were welcomed by Nawab Colonel Afsar-ud Dowla, A-D-C and conducted to a spacious hall. The members were presented to his Highness by the Hon'ble Mr Justice Badrudin Tyebji and each of them made three salutations in the Oriental fashion as their names were announced by their President. After the presentation ceremony Mr. Justice Tyebji thanked his Highness, and said that the Mahomedan community of Bombay would take the opportunity of forwarding its address at another and more suitable time, His Highness, in replying, expressed himself as being very pleased at meeting the leading Mahomedan gentlemen of Bombay and thanked the Anjuman for the cordial welcome it accorded him at the railway station on the day of his arrival in Bombay. The deputation then withdrew. Another deputation, consisting of the promoters of the Mahomedan Educational Conference of the Bombay Presidency, was afterwards received by his Highness. The members of the deputation were introduced by Nawabzada Nasrullakhan, and presented by Nawab Colonel Asfar-ud-Dowla. After the presentation, Nawabzada Nasrullakhan briefly explained the objects of the Conference and remarked that with H E. Lord Northcote and H. H. the Nizam as its patrons it was bound to be a success. He thanked his Highness for his courtesy and kindness to the deputation. His Highness having made a brief reply, the deputation withdrew. A deputation from the Anjuman-i-Ahbadd of Bombay consisting of Munshi Abdul Karim, Khan Bahadur Gulam Mahomed Munshi and Kazi Mahomed Ali Moorgay waited upon Nawab Colonel Afsar-ud-Dowla on Sunday last to inquire whether his Highness the Nizam would accept an address from the Anjuman they represented. They were told that his Highness had not accepted a single address since leaving his capital and had made up his mind not to receive any until he returned to his State. They were, however, informed that they might forward an address to his Highness by post.

THE CHIEF OF MIRAJ.

A REPRESENTATIVE meeting was held on Monday at the bungalow of Sir Hurkissondas Narrotamdas, on Pedder Road, to consider how best to do honor to Sir Gungadharrao Patwardhan, K.C.I.E., Chief of Miraj.

Sett Bomanjee Dinshaw Petit on being moved, to the chair, read letters from Professor O. V. Muller, Currimbhai Ebrahim, and others, regretting their inability to attend the meeting and expressing sympathy with its object. It was proposed by Sir Bhalchandra Krishna, and seconded by Mr. J. Macdonald, that "steps should be taken to express our gratification at the high honor of a K.C.I.E. having been conferred by our Gracious Sovereign the King Emperor on our friend, Sir Gangadharrao Ganesh Patwardhan, Chief of Miraj, and that an address of congratulation be presented to him at an afternoon party to be held on a day suitable to the Chief."

In moving this proposition Sir Bhalchandra alluded to the Chief's great interest in scientific and industrial matters. He also referred to the little work in Marathi relating to Chemistry written by the Chief, and said all who knew him can testify to his frank nature, his independence, and his great love for his friends and people, to his good management of his State, and the regard in which he is held by his friends, both European and native. The recognition by our Gracious Sovereign was well deserved, and Sir Bhalchandra was sure that the proposition he moved would be carried with acclamation. In seconding this Mr. Macdonald said that Sir Bhalchandra had put the proposition well; he would only add that during the many years he knew the Chief he heard nothing but good about him from all, both Europeans and natives, who came in contact with him.

It was then proposed by Sir Harkissondas Narrotamdas, and seconded by Mahomedbhoy Currimbhoy, that a small committee of the following gentlemen be appointed, with powers to add to their number, to collect funds and to carry out the above proposal: Seth Bomonjee Dinshaw Petit, Sir Bhalchandra Krishna, Sir Harkissondas Narottamdas, Hon. Mr. D. A. Khare, Seths Dharamsey M. Goculdas, Tribhovandas Vurjivandas, Bhagvandas Narottamdas, Manmohandas Ramji, Mahomedbhai Currimbhai, Vithaldas Damodar, Bhaishanker Nanabhai, Mr. J. MacDonald, Mr. Narottam Morarji, Mr. N.V. Mandlik, Seths Jeangir B. Petit, Hormusjee Sorabjee, Haji Suleman A. Vahed, with the hon. Mr. Khare, Messrs. H. Sorabjee, Mahomedbhai Currimbhai, and Manmohandas Ramji as Secretaries and treasurers. When the thanks of the meeting were tendered to Sir Harkissondas for lending his house for the meeting, he expressed his pleasure in being given an opportunity for helping on a movement intended to honor his distinguished friend, the Chief of Miraj. After the usual vote of thanks to the chairman the meeting dispersed.

FIRE ON A HAMBURG STEAMER.

EXPLOSIVES IN THE HOLD.

EXCITING SCENE.

The Hansa Line steamer Ockenfels, of 2,314 tons, under Captain D. Hartzoy, arrived in Bombay harbour on Monday evening from Hamburg having left that port on the 20th December. The vessel having on board about forty tons of explosives anchored on the Powder Ground off the Middle Ground Island. At about 1-45 a.m. yesterday morning, the engine crew noticed a smell of burning which was at once pointed out to the Chief Engineer, who came on deck and tried to find the point from which the fire originated. No trace of the fire was found, and he immediately apprised the chief officer and the captain. No. 4 hatch was opened, and then the flames could be seen. The ship's hoses at once commenced playing on the fire, and alarm was given by the ship's whistle. This blew for about forty minutes with the object of obtaining assistance. The chief officer and some of the crew went into the hold and removed the explosives. Mr. M. Favel, Customs officer, who was on duty at the time, left the ship for shore in a tony and gave information to the Port Trust, and Captain J. R. Deane, the Harbour Master, having been communicated with by telephone, immediately proceeded alongside the Ockenfels. The Princess of the Port Trust had preceded him, but her services were not brought into requisition, as the fire with the combined efforts of the officers and the crew had been extinguished. The ship's officers and the crew deserve great credit for the manner in which they went to work, as great catastrophe might have occurred. The vessel had on board 1,200 cases of dynamite, 120 detonators, and 20 cases of fuses besides a general cargo. The Chief Officer who went down to the hold to remove the explosives was almost suffocated by the fumes and smoke, and he was rendered unconscious. He was brought ashore by Mr. Deane, and conveyed to the European General Hospital for treatment. The origin of the fire is not known but it is probably due to spontaneous combustion. The damage sustained by the fire is roughly estimated at about five hundred rupees. The explosives were landed and the vessel entered the Prince's Dock at 10-30 a.m. and was berthed in C. Shed.

INDIAN CRICKETERS FOR ENGLAND.

INAUGURATING THE SCHEME.

On Monday evening at the Parsee Gymkhana a successful and enthusiastic meeting was held to discuss the project which has recently been mooted in the Press and elsewhere to organise a team of native Indian cricketers for the purposes of a tour through the United Kingdom. It is proposed that this team should be composed of Parsee, Hindu, and Mahomedan cricketers, and it has been felt by those who take an interest in Indian cricket that all that was necessary was to put the scheme forward in order to ensure its success. The gathering on Monday was merely informal and was the prelude to a public meeting over which the Hon. Mr. Justice Russell has promised to preside. Invitations to attend the meeting were accepted by the following gentlemen:—Major C. G. Carnegy, Mr. J. M. Framjee Patel, Mr. J. S. Milne, Mr. A. Sidney Galtrey (of the "Indian Sporting Times"), Dr. M. E. Pavri, Mr. P. K. Telang, Mr. Hadi C. Tyabji, Mr. S. G. Velinker, Mr. J. M. Divecha, and Mr. R. S. McG. Shepherd (of the "Bombay Gazette"). In addition to these the following gentlemen had also been invited to attend but were unable to be present:—The Hon. Mr. Ibrahim Rahimtoola, Mr A C Rumboll, Mr. D. J. Tata, Mr. H. B. Naik, and Mr. B. C. Tyabji. The chair was occupied by Mr. Framjee Patel.

After the purpose of the meeting had been explained by Mr. R. S. McGregor Shepherd Major Carnegy proposed, and Dr. M. E. Pavri seconded, the following resolution:—"That a provisional committee be formed of the following gentlemen with power to add to their number to devise ways and means of sending an Indian team to England in the year 1904:—The Hon. Mr. Justice Russell, Mr. Framjee Patel, Major Carnegy, Mr. Milne, Mr. Galtrey, Dr. Pavri, Mr. Tyebjee, Mr. Velinker, Mr. Rumboll, Mr. R. S. McGregor Shepherd, Mr. Divecha, and Mr. Telang."

The resolution was unanimously carried.

Subsequently Mr. Velinker proposed "That Mr. R. S. McGregor Shepherd and Mr. J. M. Divecha be appointed secretaries to the committee."

Mr. Milne seconded this proposition and it was carried.

Major Carnegy proposed, and Mr. A. S. Galtrey seconded, the following resolution:—

"That the secretaries be requested to communicate with the following eleven gentlemen with a view of asking them to become members of the proposed team:—Dr. Pavri, Meherhomji, K. M. Mistry, Mehta, Sasbachasi, Ali Hassan, Ahsan-ul-Hak, Baloo, Jayaram, D. Kanga, and Telang; and that the following gentlemen be asked provisionally to become members of the team:—Darawalla, Colabawalla, R. Mody, Mistry (junior), Bulsara, Narayan Rao, Shafkat, Bilimoria, Gagrat, H. D. Kanga, Bhanda, Syed Mahomed Khan, Mashhliwalla, D. Mody, Subrajala, Shivlal, and Shivshanker."

The motion was carried, and the meeting was brought to a conclusion by votes of thanks to the chairman, and to Messrs. Shepherd and Galtrey and the Press for the interest they had displayed in the matter.

BOMBAY IMPROVEMENT TRUST.

A special meeting of the Trustees for the Improvement of the City of Bombay was held yesterday afternoon in the offices of the Trust, Albert Buildings, Hornby Road, Fort, the Hon. Mr. S. Rabeh presiding. There were present General Sir James Willcocks, the Hon. Sir Bhalchandra Krishna, Mr. W. L. Harvey, the Hon. Mr. Ibrahim Rahimtoola, Mr. D. E. Wacha, Major Meyer, Mr. E. Gray, Mr. F. C. Macrae, Mr. G. A. Anderson, Mr. Sassoon J. David, Mr. W. C. Hughes, and Dr. A. G. Viegas.

TRIBUNAL OF APPEAL.

Mr. D. E. Wacha had given notice of his intention to move the following proposition:—That in view of the strong rumour that prevails as to an arrangement under which a junior and inexperienced Barrister to be appointed a judge of the Small Causes Court is to be entrusted with the responsible duties of President of the Tribunal of Appeal, a respectful representation be made to Government that as contemplated at the time of the passing of the Improvement Trust Act it is absolutely necessary that an advocate of the status of a judge of the High Court, of great legal ability and wide experience, should now be appointed President, and that any other arrangement will be calculated to be gravely detrimental to the best interests of the Trust, the Corporation, and the ratepayers of the City, and the notified houseowners of the City.

The Chairman ruled the motion out of order on the ground that any representation from the Trustees on the matter would be out of place. He said it was open to any particular individual to make such representation as he thought fit on the matter to Government; but the Trustees as a body were not competent to deal with it.

Mr. Wacha said it was the duty of the Trustees to see that proper persons were appointed to such an important office. He asked the Chairman to give his reasons for ruling the motion out of order.

The Chairman replied that he would not trouble the Board by giving them his reasons for ruling the proposition out of order.

Mr. Wacha said he would bow to the decision of the Chairman, but thought that the reasons given by the Chairman were not valid. He described such action on the part of the Chairman as arbitrary.

PROPOSED POLICE HOSPITAL.

The Board considered the counsel's opinion in respect of the proposed Police Hospital at Ist Nagpada.

The Chairman proposed that a joint opinion of two counsels be obtained on the question as to whether it was possible to carry out the scheme either as an independent scheme or as a part of the Nagpada Police Accommodation scheme.

The Hon. Mr. Ibrahim moved an amendment to the effect that the papers be forwarded to Government pointing out, in view of the counsel's opinion, that it was not possible for the Board to carry out the hospital scheme.

On a division the amendment was lost and the original proposition was carried.

After transacting some other busines the Board adjourned.

THE QUETTA-SEISTAN ROUTE.

THE REBATE ON CUSTOMS DUTY.

The Secretary of the Bombay Chamber of Commerce has received the following letter from Captain Webb Ware, Political Assistant, Chagai:—

I have the honour to inform you that the Government of India have issued instructions that rebate to the extent of 7-8 of the Customs duty levied on goods imported into India is to be allowed on all goods which are exported to Persia via the Quetta Seistan Trade Route without breaking bulk in transit and whose arrival in Persia is certified to by his Brittanic Majesty's Consul, Seistan.

H. M. S. RENOWN.

H. M. S. Renown, under the command of Captain A. F. Farquhar, R. N., which went on a cruise to the Persian Gulf on the 25th January, returned to Bombay harbour yesterday morning from Jask, which port she left on the 5th February.

There is a policeman's college in St. Petersburg to train applicants for the Force. There is a museum combined with the school where the pupils make themselves familiar with the tools of criminals—jemmies, drills, chisels and contrivances for robbing collection boxes, a special field of Russian thieves. The Russian passport system is studied in detail. The duties of the dvorniks, a sort of assistant police, are taught. They keep watch on the residences, report on the habits of tenants, their visitors examine the papers of newcomers, and direct them to report themselves at the police-station. The members of such a clever and complicated system need careful instruction—and they evidently get it.

The numerous stories, true or otherwise, most of them interesting, which are related about our new Commander-in-Chief, will be largely increased by his Indian admirers. Some Chinese workmen who have been employed at the Fort, Calcutta, and who were asked for their opinion of the great K., said:—"He is very good-tempered, but his eyes make us tremble, they are like a tiger's." On the first Sunday after his arrival in Calcutta, the largest attendance on record was made at the Fort Church, which is an interesting problem.

ART, MUSIC, AND THE DRAMA.

THE ARTS AND CRAFTS EXHIBITION

"A PRINCESS OF KENSINGTON."

NEW DRAMA AND SOME REVIVALS.

LONDON, JANUARY 23.

The present exhibition of Arts and Crafts is the seventh, and opens after an interval of something more than the customary three years. So says the "Foreward" of the catalogue; but it names the year 1888 as that of the first exhibition, and some little error must have befallen the arithmetic of the committee. The course of time, at any rate, since art and handicraft, long divided, were persuaded to meet again has left its traces on the work of guilds, societies, men and women. In furniture the Japanese influence has passed away; there is little of the asymmetry, the balance by place rather than by bulk (like the ancient manner of weighing by the steel-yard), the counterchange with lateral inequality, the unstable equilibrium of design—all Japanese characters that Europe first looked upon with favour fifty years ago, and for half that time has made some little efforts to imitate. Those efforts, we perceive, have ceased; they have ceased even since the last Arts and Crafts exhibition. Instead there is much more inclination to the "old-English" (to speak vaguely), and indirectly to the mediæval forms. The furniture designed by the artist craftsman is now more robust—when it has a little affectation it is more rude—than in recent years; it stands four-square, it sometimes lays a large rectangular base for the carrying aloft of a little distant candle. Everywhere we find plain wood, and on this point, perhaps, the example of Japan holds good; and it is much to be commended. The use of bare wood in much of the furniture is admirable; it proves (and rewards) perfect workmanship, and the grain is sufficient for moderate decoration of surface. Morris did much, beginning alone in the seventies, to reform the silly and vulgar fashions of his time—the time when art and handicraft had gone wide apart, not because art was high, but because handicraft was so low; and we owe him much. Nevertheless there are some things which Morris fostered and furthered which we may be glad now to discard—as the repeating flower-pattern wall-paper, and painted wood; that is, wood painted of an arbitrary colour or "ebonised."

These seemed for years to be part of the "movement." It is true that he found, and did not invent, wall-paper, but he prolonged its use by the quiet colours and pleasing floweriness of his work—pleasing for a time. The day comes when we like a white-washed wall better. And, indeed, the spreading of so thin and mean a thing as paper on a gritty wall is not a good thing, and never was; a cheapening age devised it. As to "repeats," they are well, perhaps, for noble and rigid Renaissance designs of fruit and flower forms, but not for the pomegranates, leaves, boughs and branches of Morris. And certainly not for figure-subjects, however "quaint" and pretty. The repetition of nursery-rhyme illustrations on the walls of children's rooms some fifteen years ago was the last word, and a foolish one, of this fashion of wall-papers. Morris, to speak generally, put an end to the degraded practice of "graining" wood; he reintroduced flat paint. The craftsman of to-day is inclined to put paint aside, and to use, very sparingly, even a transparent stain. When he uses this last, moreover, it is not of an arbitrary colour, such as the green of Morris's day, or the white so much in favour more recently, but a wood-colour, greyish or brownish.

In a word the English drawing-room before Morris was papered with a white satiny paper with gold flowers; it had a crimson and white carpet of large roses, and, say, skyblue silk curtains with dark green Venetian blinds; its grate was black leaded, and its bright steel fire-irons were of vulgarly graceful design. Under Morris's influence it was papered with sage-green leaves, carpeted with a soft dark colour and daisies, its fireplace was tiled, its fender brass, and its wood black. To-day the plain wall is distempered, the table is of bare wood, the floor is oak, and the rugs are few. The furniture at the Arts and Crafts is conveniently exhibited in recesses, and this allows of the arrangement of suites undisturbed, and of the grouping therewith of appropriate pottery and ornaments. Conspicuously good in these compartments are the oak dresser designed by Mr. Charles Spooner and made by Mr. P. A. Wells and Mr. H. Martin, with its capital handles, and the oak writing-table, by the same hands, inlaid very beautifully with mother-of-pearl; the walnut furniture in Mr. George Walton's recess, with the sideboard made by Mr. J. S. Henry,—and here we find a carpet very good in design, but somewhat pallid in colour, and a very delightful plain entredish of hammered silver; the oak sideboard and writing-desk by Mr. S. H. Barnsley, inlaid and furnished with little manageable handles that do not project, but are easy to finger, and a capital chest of drawers of absolute simplicity; the fine beaten copper and brass in the recess of Mr. A. S. Dixon; Mr. Gimsone's sideboard, made by Mr. P. Waals: the beautifull "silver-grain" furniture, inlaid with pewter and blue wood in a scheme of very sparing decoration by Mr. Ambrose Heal, with fine blue enamel lurking under the handles; the severe but elegant steel grate (with a fender of reticulated steel and brass), designed by Mr. G. Jack, and made by Messrs. Longden and Co.; and the wrought iron fire-basket grate, designed by Mr. W. J. Osborn, and made by Mr. W. Thornton, Mr. C. Dowaer, and Mr. F. Brown; with this are some equally admirable fire-irons designed by Mr. Thornton, and made by Mr. Downer and Mr. Brown. This is but to mention a few success s out of many. The workmanship is generally admirable.

In the cabinet exhibited on anther room by Messrs. Morris and Co., designed by Mr. George Jack, and inlaid with various woods by Mr. Dearle, the glazing is remarkably good, but the design of the inlaying, with the contrast of the over-bold leap-pattern above and the timid flower-groups below not so happy. Among the screens special praise must be given to the hollyhocks in needlework of Miss Annie Garnet and her assistant; the rose colours are charming, and a fine black thread is used for outlining the petals with good and original effect. The cartoons and designs in which the figure plays part are, perhaps, the least successful works exhibited, with few exceptions. Here and there is a church window of which modern superficial severity does not disguise the essential triviality. A great enterprise in needlework is that of Mr. Phœbe Traquair, who has achieved four single figure designs on a scale and of a character generally associated with tapestry. She has given her figures relief to a certain degree, and has lighted the flesh with strokes sunshine as in a painting, and this is no doubt a feat with needle and silk. The whole figure and face are note however, in equal relief, and on the spectators, finding flatness here and shadow there, is somewhat at a loss. The design, however, is surprisingly bold and expressive, nay, original, in spite of the undisguised borrowing of an action and attitude from Botticelli's "Spring." To the bookbinding cases, Mr. Cobden-Sanderson, Mr. Emery Walker, Mr. Douglas Cockerel and Miss Pattison among other make excellent contributions and there is some remarkably good printing from the Doves Press, the Chiswick Press sends among other things a remarkably good specimen of that unpretending plain type the Caslon, Messrs Hornby an example of Gothic letter and the Ashendene Press some good experiments in various type. Little space remains to us for the jewellry and none for the pottery, the glass the lace and drawn work and needlework in general. But there was notable successes in these several crafts. Mr. Hensley for example has done exceedingly well with her enamels and opals matching and harmonizing rather than contrasting the natural with the artificial colour, and Mr. and Mrs. Arthur Gaskin with their silver and moonstones and silver and opals. But other work in jewellery is equally attractive and the forms generally are graceful and gay. Not to leave out the large department of gold, silver and bronze and other work in metal a word must suffice for Mr. Garkin's admirable silver cup and for Mr. Fisher's two fine

chaliers and his Pyx and cross. Of good tiles by the way, there is a dearth. A good tile without pattern, but a work of art by reason of excellent colour is much to be desired.

"A touch of Ariel, a deal of Puck, and something of the Shorter Catechist"—in Mr. Henley's flue phrase you may sum up both the brilliance and the falling short of Captain Basil Hood and Mr. Edward German's. "A Princess of Kensington," produced this week for the first time at the above theatre. The first act can be described by no other term than brilliant; its native fancy and its finely-pointed wit, no less than the prettiness of the orchestration and the nimble sense of litheness in the tune, leave one with an impression of quickness and vitality that is altogether refreshing and invigorating. Then comes the second act, again from the librettiste's standpoint wonderfully ingenious, and musically speaking, ready and even as one may say, eagerly constructed, but somehow with the spirit gone out of it, with the spontaneity exhausted leaving one with an uneasy sense that the work's organic quality has become perhaps a little deadened. Nevertheless, this its only drawback, does not seem to us so vital a defect as that it cannot be remedied. Perhaps the interminable demand for encores, which was very readily given way to on the part of the composer-conductor, Mr. German, had something to do with that which appeared to be a certain lack of spirit as the work drew to its appointed conclusion and, indeed, there is so much to praise in the detailed excellence of the work that one may sincerely trust it was owing to such accidental circumstances as we have described, that the end did not seem to fulfil the promise of the beginning. It would be quite absurd to attempt an analytical description of Captain Hood's excursion into airy and fairy nonsense; suffice it to say that the story of the loves of Brook Green and Joy is practically a fantastic charade in which the machinery is assisted or retarded at the author's own sweet will by the intervention of fairy-land with a great many patriotic, magical, and picturesque accessories thrown in. By far the most humorous incident of the conception is the exchange of personality effected between a policeman and a Mountain Spirit. This was a little essay in pure nonsense that was positively captivating in the exquisitely humorous effects which the author was able to derive from it. As for Captain Hood's sheer verbal wit, its twists and turns, its unexpected puns, its still more unexpected antitheses, it can only be said that so abundant is its quality, that in the end one even feels a sense of fatigue in its unfailing readiness.

Mr. German has written a practically stimulating, and brightly melodious score. Now and then indeed, there are little signs in his work of reminiscences, which is not, however, to be classified as unpleasing. One of the most haunting melodies of "Carmen" seems, for example, at one time to make its appearance under but a thin disguise, while at another you seem to feel the touch of the vanished hand which, from the musical point of view, made the Savoy Theatre the home of so many delightful memories. Mr. German, however, must not be accused of lack of originality. His sense of orchestration (as shown, to take but one example out of many, in the duet, "Seven o'clock in the "Morning",) is extremely keen and delicate; his facility, too, in writing charming melodies that are very rarely indeed touched by any sort of commonplace feeling belongs to a very rare and exceptional order of talent. The quartet "We are Four Jolly Sailor men" may be taken as a peculiarly individual specimen of delightful musical humour; the 'Prentise Song, of the first act may also be cited, together with the admirable trio of the second act, in which various national characteristics in music are satirized, as representative of his high spirits that are always combined with artistic refinement, and with an instinctive and single feeling for a simplicity that is never marred by being blank. In every respect the cast, which included a great many and well-known favourite names, did justice to the task setbefore them. Miss Rosina Brandram as Nell Reddish once more proved her fine sense of humour and her finished vocal art, Miss Louie Pounds in the part of Joy was both clever and distinguished; Miss Hart-Dyke, Miss Lily Bircham, and Miss Isabel Agnew made excellent fairies; while Mr. Alec Fraser's Oberon may be mentioned for its display of great refinement both in action and in manner. Mr. Walter Passmore as Puck was imitable; his agility, his activity, and his humour were at every point most notable elements in the success of the evening. Mr. Henry Lytton and Mr. Robert Evett, each in his own separate way, repeated by the use of their well-known refinement of method an old personal success. Mr. M. R. Morand as the comic constable rightly scored a very notable success, and Miss Constance Dreyer in the part of Keana, which we understand, she took at very short notice, was quite acceptable. The piece was mounted in a manner worthy of the Savoy traditions, and one felt at the fall of the curtain that a genuinely popular success had been achieved. Both author and composer were called before the curtain.

WEDDING AT THE CATHEDRAL.

CAPT. JACKSON AND MISS MARY BOYLE WOOD.

The marriage of Capt. Thomas Jackson, M.B., I.M.S., Resident Surgeon of St. George's Hospital, Bombay, and Miss Mary Boyle Wood was solemnised at St. Thomas' Cathedral yesterday morning. The wedding was very quiet, owing to the recent death of Major Wood, of the Royal Artillery, Karachi, the bride's uncle. Only a few of the friends and relatives of the bride and bridegroom were present at the church. A number of the nurses of the European General Hospital attended, and also the bridegroom's brother officers and the Hon., Mr., Mrs., and Miss Tate. Shortly before the appointed hour the bride, accompanied by Surgeon-General W. McConaghy, M. D., I. M. S., arrived at the church. The bride was charmingly attired in a white silk dress, and wore a hat decorated with poppies. She walked up the aisle, leaning on the arm of Surgeon-General McConaghy, who gave her away. The Rev. Canon F.N. Hill officiated. After the ceremony the bride and bridegroom proceeded to the vestry, where the register was signed by Surgeon-General McConaghy, Major Lloyd Jones, the bestman, and the Hon. Mr John Tate. A reception was afterwards held in the bungalow of Major Ashton Street, M.B., F.R. C. S., Surgeon, Sir Jamsetjee Jejeebhoy Hospital, Bombay, where the customary toasts were duly honoured. The happy couple left the Victoria Terminus yesterday afternoon for Matheran, where they will spend their honeymoon.

HARMSTON'S CIRCUS.

Another very interesting performance was given before a large attendance at the circus on the Maidan last night. The programme went with good dash, and the whole of the company conducted themselves admirably, making the performance in every respect an enjoyable one. The episode of the Zulu War defending the colours by John Welby Cooke once more delighted the house, and was received with continuous applause. The new cycle tricks by the Valdares were also a notable feature in the programme and afforded good amusement to the spectators. A very funny business introduced by the French clowns gave a very interesting turn to the programme and exceedingly delighted the house. The whole programme, was admirably gone through, and had kept up all the interest always attached to the performances given at the maidan. A grand matinee performance will be given this after noon in order to afford the children another opportunity of visiting the circus.

ARRIVAL OF THE PORTUGUESE GUNBOAT ZAIRI.

The Portuguese Gunboat Zairi, under the command of Captain F. J. Barboza Leal, arrived in harbour yesterday from Macau, which port she left on the 22nd December, and called at Hongkong, Singapure, and Colombo. She has come to Bombay for repairs, after completion of which she will proceed to Goa, in place of the Gunboat Mandovy, now lying in Bombay harbour. The Mandovy will leave for Marmugoa on Saturday next, and thence proceeds to Mozambique.

DISPUTED SALE OF EUROPE SUGAR.

The Hon. Mr. Justice Tyebjee, presiding at the High Court, yesterday, heard a suit filed by Maganlal Vijbhucandas against Sittaram Nuthmal of Cawnpore, carrying on business in Bombay by his moonim Koolooram. Plaintiff sought to recover the sun of Rs. 1,294-12-0 with interest and costs. The Hon. Mr. Scott and Mr. Lowndes, instructed by Messrs. Kanga and Patel, appeared for the plaintiff; and Mr. Inverarity and Mr. Raikes, instructed by Messrs. Tyebjee, Dayabhoy and Company, appeared for the defendant.

The plaintiff stated that by a contract in writing made in Bombay on the 27th April, 1902, he agreed to sell, and the defendant agreed to purchase, 200 bags of Europe sugar, B. R. B. quality, May shipment 1902, and 200 bags of similar sugar, June shipment, 1902, at the rate of Rs. 9-7-6-1 docra per cwt. The plaintiff thereafter offered to the defendant delivery of the sugar and claimed from him paymen: of the price, together with an additional sum in respect of an increased Customs duty which had then become payable under the provisions of Act 8 of 1902, but the defendant refused to pay the duty. Plaintiff submitted that the contract having been for duty paid sugar, he was entitled to add the amount of the increased duty to the contract price, and that the defendant's refusal to pay the same constitute a breach of the contract. The plaintiff subsequently resold the sugar for transhipment at the rate of Rs. 3-14 per cwt., and thereby suffered a loss of Rs. 1,294-12-0. Plaintiff submitted that this court had jurisdiction to hear and determine the suit on the ground that the cause of action arose wholly and that the defendant carried on business in Bombay.

The defendant, on the other hand, stated that he was all along ready and willing to pay to the plaintiff the price of the goods at the contract rate, but the plaintiff would not give delivery of the goods unless the defendant paid the additional duty, which became payable under Act 8 of 1902. Defendant submitted that he was not bound to pay such additional duty. The breach of the contract was on the part of the plaintiff; and he was not entitled to claim any damages from the defendant. Without prejudice to the above defence, the defendant put the plaintiff to the strict proof of any damages sustained by him.

The hearing of evidence in the case was proceeded with.

HILL MEN AND THEIR RAJAS.

The "Tribune" referring to a paragraph which has been going the rounds of the Press concerning the little state of Theog in the Simla district says:

Our readers will remember that we alluded to the chaotic state of things in Theog when we sought, not long ago, to draw the attention of Government to the sad case of some of the hill Chiefs and their people. These petty States are within the jurisdiction of the Deputy Commissioner of Simla, who exercises the powers of a Political Agent with respect to them. Formerly the princelings (all high-born Rajputs) and their subjects were a happy family. The latter regarded the former not only as their Sovereign lords, but as gods incarnate, and literally worshipped them. The unsophisticated hill men looked upon their Rajas as the mightiest potentates on earth. But the spell was soon broken, for the Politicals began to assert themselves. Rajas were required like common people to give explanation for any unbecoming act or irregularity reported against them. The biggest of the Chiefs was actually fined for failing—unintentionally as His Highness pleaded—to show due respect to the representative of the Paramount Power, that is to say the Deputy Commissioner. The spectacle of their Rajas being dragged down from the skies to the earth, as it were, made the hill men ponder over the altered circumstances. The proximity to Simla made them more knowing still. And they began to demur to paying, as they now understood it, the illegal demands of their Princes. The latter too wanted more money. They had now to keep the subordinates (down to chaprasis) of their Political pleased; to pay lawyers and others for drafting their explanations, &c., and to defray the expenses of frequent visits to the Agency headquarders. Ill-feeling began to grow between the princes and their people. As the people grew more stiff-backed, the princes grew more exacting too. And at this moment Theog is not the only State where the "rayyet" are at open feud with their rajs. And the difficult situation is simply due to the dispelling of the illusion which made the rustics regard their hereditary rulers as all-powerful.

THE FAMINE.

The number of persons in receipt of relief throughout India during the preceding and present weeks in each Province is shown in the following table:—

Name of Province.	Preceding week. (Revised figures.) Relief works.	Gratuitous relief.	Total.
British Provinces.			
Bombay and Sindh	...	888	888
Central Provinces	18269	4585	22854
Total British Provinces	18269	5473	23742
Native States.			
Rajputana States	...	650	650
Total Native States	...	650	650
Grand Total	18269	6123	24392

Name of Province.	Present Week. Relief works.	Gratuitous relief.	Total.	Increase or decrease.
British Provinces.				
Bombay and Sindh	...	107	107	— 781
Central Provinces	21112	4605	25717	+ 2863
Total British Provinces	21112	4712	25824	+ 2082
Native States.				
Rajputana States	...	650	650	...
Total Native States	...	650	650	...
Grand Total	21112	5362	26474	+ 2082

FIRST CRIMINAL SESSIONS.

The Hon. Mr. Justice Aston presided at the first Criminal Sessions of the High Court yesterday.

AN OLD OFFENDER.

Laximon Mahadu, an old offender, was placed at the bar on a charge of theft. As the witnesses in the case for the prosecution were not in attendance, his Lordship traversed the case for trial at the next Criminal Sessions.

A POLICE OFFICER COMPLIMENTED.

As Inspector Sloane was not present in Court, his Lordship desired the police officer on duty to convey to him the expression of his Lordship's opinion that he had managed the case against Rewabai, woman, very ably and skilfully, and that his Lordship would write to the Police Commissioner to that effect.

The First Criminal Sessions were then formally dissolved.

The festivities in connection with the installation of Maharajah Dhiraj of Burdwan began yesterday when his Honour the Lieutenant-Governor arrive at Bardwan for the purpose of seating the Maharajah upon the "gadi."

Balances held in cash in the Civil Treasuries of the Government of India and at credit of the Government in the Presidency Banks and their Branches on the last day of January 1901 Rs.13,91,23,000; January 1902, Rs 13,71,37,000; and January 1903, Rs 14,52,49,000.

HOW TO KEEP COOL.

We strongly recommend all who suffer from the heat to add a few drops of Condy's Fluid to the Daily Bath or Foot Bath.

A Condy's Fluid Bath imparts a most delightful sensation of coolness, freshness and purity, it invigorates the body and braces the nerves. The strengthening and cooling effects are Simply Magical. Tired or Tender feet are instantly relieved. Book on bottle contains full directions.

Condy's Fluid is sold by all Chemists throughout the British Empire. Beware of substitutes. Insist on having "Condy's Fluid." Condy & Mitchell, of London, England, are the only Makers and their name and address is at foot of label.

AN ELOCUTIONIST IN BOMBAY.

MR. RONALD SMEDLAY.

Mr. Ronald Smedley, at the request of the Elphinstone College Shakespearian Society, gave a recital from Shakespear and other authors to the members of the Society, and other students of the College. Mr. Smedley was introduced to the Society by professor Coverntotwho said that the reputation which Mr. Smedley had gained in Bombay and throughout India made it certain that his audience would receive both pleasure and instruction from his recitations. He would in two hours space teach them far more of the spirit of Shakespear than they could learn in many meetings of any literary society. Mr. Smedley commenced his recital with the speech of Hamlet to the players, which he prefaced by some hints on recitation of great practical utility to the beginner, and by some remarks on the value which Shakespear's opinions on acting and enunciation must have for all reciters. This was followed by the scene from "Julius Cæar" where Brutus and Cassius quarrel, which illustrated the difficulty of reciting dialogue and Mr. Smedley's capacity for representing simultaneously two very diverse characters. A clever illustration of the ludicrous mistakes of a Frenchman and a German imperfectly acquainted with English caused great amusement, Henry V's address to the soldiers at Agincourt and Hamlet's Soliloquy were rendered with great spirit, Serjeant Buzfuz's address to the jury in the case of Bardell versus Pickwick was an excellent representation of the mannerisms to which speakers are liable. Two short poems by the Maharaja Tagore and Syed Husain Bilgrami respectively proved exceedingly popular. Mr. Smedley's sympathetic delivery showing the real poetic qualities possessed by these products of Indian genius. The afternoon's entertainment which lasted over two hours concluded with the trial scene from the Merchant of Venice, Mr. Smedley's representation of Shylock as the cringing, crafty, cruel Jew was exceedingly realistic and should have let a flood of light into the minds of those, students who have to study this play for their examination.

Professor Covernton then proposed a vote of thanks to Mr. Smedley. Speaking for himself he had never spent a more enjoyable afternoon, and he believed that all present had derived an equal amount of enjoyment. The great merit of Mr. Smedley's recitation lay not only in the able way in which he expounded the meaning of Shakespear's, but also in practical rules for reciters with which he prefaced his pieces, and the illustration of these rules which his delivery afforded. A second vote of thanks to Mr. Karaka and others, whose generosity, had enabled the society to enjoy the entertainment, concluded the proceedings.

Mr. Smedley who has appeared before a large number of the Ruling Chiefs in India, intends to give a series of popular entertainments in Bombay, the particulars of which will be duty announced.

BOMBAY VOLUNTEER RIFLES.

REGIMENTAL ORDERS BY LIEUT.-COLONEL R. F NICHOLSON, A. D. C., COMMANDING B. V. R.

Bombay, 11th February.

1. "A", "B" and "C" Companies will parade on Thursday next the 12th instant, at the Sir Richard Temple's Statue at 6-30 p.m.

Dress—Plain Clothes, Rifles and Side Arms.

2. Match VIII (Cadets) will be fired on Saturday the 14th instant. Uniform to be worn by Competitors.

By Order,
P. H. ROGERS, Major,
Adjutant, B. V. R.

NOTICE.

It is notified for information that the Corps will hold a Camp of Instruction at Santa Cruz from the 28th February to 7th March 1903, both days inclusive.

BOMBAY VOLUNTEER ARTILLERY.

REGIMENTAL ORDERS BY LIEUTENANT-COLONEL LOUIS P. RUSSELL, COMMANDING B. V. A.

Bombay, 11th February.

1. There will be 10-inch R M L gun drill at both Head quarters at 8-45 p.m., to-morrow evening.

2. The following extract from Govt Resolution, General Dept, No. 571, dated Bombay Castle, 3rd February 1903, is published for information:—

Bombay Vol Artillery—Second Lieut Arthur Charles Payne, resigns his Commission with effect from the 27th January 1903.

A. M. T. JACKSON,
Actg. Secy. to Govt.

3. The following reversion and promotions take place in No. 2 Company:—

Corpl O M F Clyne reverts to Gunner at his own request.

Br P Hunter to be Corpl vice Clyne reverted and takes over the duties of No. 1 of No. 3 Sub-division.

Mr F A Chambers to be Corporal vice Thomson promoted.

Gr T S Dawson is appointed A Br vice Chambers promoted.

Gr J Whitehead is appointed A-Br supernumerary to the establishment.

4. The following member having joined is taken on the strength of the Corps and posted to No. 3 Sub-division No. 1 Company:—No. 627 Gr J J Doming.

By Order,
G. STODDART, Capt., R. A.,
Adjutant, B. V. A.

BOMBAY RIFLE CLUB.

The 33rd and 34th Silver Spoon Competitions of the above Club took place at Ghat Cooper on Tuesday morning. The next shoot will take place on Tuesday next on the Ghat Cooper Ragne Range. Distances 200 and 300 yards.

	Score 700 yds.
Vol C H Lilly white, G I P Ry Vols	25*
Lce Sgt W Walmsley, Bo Vol Rifles	22
Sgt Instr W H Cooper, Bo Vol Rifles	19
Cr Sgt W Fry, G I P Ry Vols	18
Vol A S Alcock, G I P Ry Vols	18
Cr Sgt B M C Harris, G I P Ry Vols	12

* Winners of Spoon.

	Score 800 yds.
Vol A S Alcock, G I P Ry Vols	31*
Vol C H Lilly white, G I P Ry Vols	23
Lce Sgt W Walmsley, Bo Vol Rifles	20
Sgt Instr W H Cooper, Bo Vol Rifles	19
Cr Sgt H M C Harris, Bo Vol Rifles	19
Cr Sgt W Fry, G I P Ry Vols	16

* Winners of Spoon.

BOMBAY RACES.

FIRST DAY, WEDNESDAY, 11TH FEBRUARY.

Time and Order of Running.

		P.	M.
1st Race	The Lilliput Plate	3	20
2nd "	The Tom Le Mesurier Stakes	3	56
3rd "	The Mahaluxami Stakes	4	20
4th "	The Bombay Derby	4	50
5th "	The Mansfield Plate	5	20
6th "	The Gaye Cup	5	50

By kind permission of Major Carnegy and the Officers, 21st Bombay Infantry, their Band will play during the afternoon.

A SPECIAL TRAIN LEAVES

Local Time.

	P.	M.
Colaba	2	30
Church Gate	2	35
Grant Road	2	41
Arrives at Mahaluxami	2	45

CECIL GRAY,
Secretary, W. I. T. C.

Bombay, 10th February 1903.

THE WEATHER.

OBSERVATIONS TAKEN AT 8 A.M. ON TUESDAY, THE 10TH FEBRUARY.

SUMMARY.

Pressure has fallen briskly to rapidly over the greater part of the reporting area, but is still a tenth and more in excess of normal.

Winds remain variable in direction and the force has been fresh at Belgaum Bangalore and Negapatam.

Temperature.—The day temperature is generally in excess while the night temperature continues to be in defect of normal in many places. The maximum ranged from 73° at Lahore to 90° at Mangalore and the minimum from 41° at Cawnpore to 79° at Negapatam.

Cloud and Humidity.—The sky is cloudy to overcast at Mangalore, Bangalore and Indore, Humidity changes are unimportant.

Rain.—None recorded anywhere.

Weather continues fine and settled.

E. A. KENYON,
Meteorological Reporter for Western India.

METEOROLOGICAL OBSERVATIONS.

GOVERNMENT OBSERVATORY, COLABA.

Bombay, 9th February, 1903.

Means of observations taken at 6 a.m., 10 a.m., 2 p.m., 4 p.m., and 10 p.m.

Barometer corrected 32 dex. Fah.	inches 30·049
Temperature of the Air	degrees 77·4
Wet Bulb Thermometer	66·3
Dew Point	60·2
Relative humidity of Air	0·561
Extent of cloudy sky (the whole sky clouded = 10)	0·0
Maximum temperature of air (read at 8 a.m.) next day	degrees 87·8
Minimum do. do. (read at 8 a.m.)	68·2
General Directions of wind	NNW, ENE NW, NNW.
Movement of Wind in 24 hours	miles 280

*From midnight to midnight.

N. A. F. MOOS,
Director, Government Observatory.

VENICE CLOTHED IN SCAFFOLDING.

Profiting by the winter, the dead season, when no travellers come if they can help it to cold, if ever lovely, Venice, the authorities are busy setting their house in order. Wherever one goes, in chief centres, or back alleys, one finds houses, churches, and campaniles clothed in scaffolding, and the work of restoration being energetically carried on. The Government commission, in accord with the Perfect and the municipality, first swept out of office all the impotent officials, whose gross neglect had allowed so many ancient buildings to get into a dilapidated and, in some cases, notably the campanile of St. Mark, a dangerous condition. They then ordered a clearance of all the masses of antiquities, more or less antique, but all far too heavy, which weighed down the floors and weakened the walls of a number of old palaces, which have become mere store and sale rooms, instead of being tenanted by nobles and doges, as in times past. In the case of the most important of these buildings—the Procuratie Vecchie—it has been a very difficult task to arrange, because, under the law which gives every son and daughter an equal share in the father's property, what once belonged to but a few now belongs to over a hundred; some possess a large block, some a wing, some but a few rooms. In one part there is an hotel, in another an Insurance office, besides innumerable offices, residences, and lodgings. A radical overhauling of all the vast buildings is necessary, and it has been anything but an easy matter to persuade all the different proprietors to consent to pay their share of the cost; all the more that numerous dividing walls and ceilings and staircases which had been added from time to time, to increase the number of rooms, not to speak of upper floors raised where they had no business to be, will all have to be cleared away, thus reducing the possible rents.

A number of the arches of the Procuratie Vecchie have now been cased in wood, and shored up, as also the great "soto portico" which leads through from the Piazza to the Campo San Gallo. A large wooden erection has been built against the middle of the Procuratie, in which to pile up the building material; and the work of lightening the interior, solidifying the vaults of the great halls, and changing the defective columns and pilasters, will go on simultaneously. The pilasters were calculated to bear thirty kilograms to the cube centimetre, but all the added weight of walls, staircases, upper floors, and heaped-up goods, glass, and bronzes and marbles is straining too much their bearing power. Naturally, Venice would like to present a "safe" appearance before the coming spring brings visitors and the Fourth Biennial Exhibition of Art. It had been reported that the vaulted roof of the portico was in a dangerous condition, but a careful examination carried out recently shows that there is absolutely no reason for apprehension. It has been proposed that when the restoration of the Procuratie is complete, the motley crew of shopkeepers, innkeepers, and lodging-house keepers should not be allowed to return, but that, having paid compensation, the municipality, which is now housed in two separate palaces near the Rialto Bridge, should transfer its seat to these interesting buildings, thus restoring them something of their original destination; and putting them to a worthy use. In that case, on one side of St. Mark's-square would be the dwelling of the King, the modern ruler of Venice; on the other, would be that of the Syndic—the representative in some sort of the old rulers, the Doges. It is hoped that this proposal may be carried out. Meantime, the whole of the right side of the Piazza, the end of the King's palace, and the Library of Sansovino, the stump of the poor Campanile, and two of the bronze horses on St Mark, are clothed in scaffolding.

Whereas all the other buildings that seemed to menace ruin are found to be repairable, the sentence of death has been finally. I believe, issued against the Campanile of San Stefano. Not only is it clothed in scaffolding, but it is swathed in it, partly for use for the unbuilding of it, but also partly to prevent its falling about the ears of the workmen. If it has to come down, it is not from any shifting of its foundations, nor from its old age, but simply because, as in the case of the Campanile of St. Mark, the necessary work of keeping it in order was never done. In a few days the scaffolding will be up to the roof, when the work of destruction will begin. Meanwhile, a small temporary campanile has been raised the other side of the church, in which the Morosini bell, and its English brothers, have been hung for the uses of the services. The church itself, interesting to us as being the one Luther preached in when, on his way to Rome in 1511, he passed the night in the adjoining Augustinian monastery, is in excellent condition, having been kept in good repair by the present "parocco," incumbent who has shown himself to be a shining exception to the rigid rule of clerical incompetence. To his energy is due the discovery and restoration of some beautiful frescoed decoration under the whitewash with which the clerestory walls were covered: as also the reparation of a quantity of fine wood carving in the chancel.

The Church of San Giovanni and Paolo, too, has its clothing of scaffolding, as it was thought wise, though perhaps not absolutely necessary, to strengthen the stone framework of Vivarini's fine painted window. This has been carefully taken to pieces, and marked and numbered, so that it may be replaced exactly as it was. Some solidifying of wall and pilaster was found advisable, but there is no serious damage to be repaired. In fact, throughout Venice the work being done is only that which is necessary for ordinary conservation, and such as the local board of architects, who had charge of the city, should have had done years ago if they had been fit for their office.

I spoke of the bronze horses. They, too, are swathed in scaffolding. One way of them at least is in bad order. On their way to Paris, when Napoleon carried them off, or en their way back, when the Allies had forced France to disgorge. I forget which, they were broken to bits. The mending is so well done that it is not easy to trace all the joins even from close quarters. But the mendings are loosened, and one, the left-hand one, is falling to pieces, the screws and inner connecting bits of iron having corroded through the action of the salt atmosphere.

The truncated base of the poor Campanile of St. Mark, though not clothed in scaffolding, is still hoarded round. Excavations have been made by Signor Boni, and by his representative here while he is away in Rome—Signor Ongaro, and have brought many things of interest to light. Among them a portion of the old brick pavement of the square, what is called herring-bone pavement, and which appears in Gentile Bellini's famous picture of the Doge's procession round the Piazza. This pavement is more than a yard below the present level, and shows that the same double action is going on here as at Ravenna of both sinking and rising, the rising being caused by accretion, and the sinking probably by the slow crushing of a stratum of Turbe, or vegetable remains—possibly of great forest-covered land and island, like the Pinetic, near Ravenna. Another discovery was that of two wells below the Campanile, in which were found many curious things, broken pottery, bones of fowls, tools and implements, and a number of ancient coins. The most important discovery was one which was foreseen by the initiated, as I said in an earlier communication, that the foundations are as sound and level as they were when first laid down. Another discovery, now clearly seen by one standing on the steps of the porticoes and looking over the hoarding into the open space inside the base of the ruined tower, which was once the abode of the custodian, is a veritable cavern, hewn out of the wall against which stood the Loggia of Sansovino, by the dismissed architect for the accommodation of the custodian's kitchen stove! And this but a few yards below the line of the famous dripstones whose removal by another architect caused the fall of the great Campanile. The culpability of these men and of the others then in authority has been admitted in the Chambers by the Report of the Commission of Inquiry, and people are saying that had all this happened in the days of the old Republic another sort of scaffold would have been erected in Venice.—"Globe."

SPECIAL BRITISH COLONY FOR THE NORTH-WEST.

Messrs. Elder, Dempster, and Co. have contracted to convey to Canada in one of their steamers, probably the "Montrose," a party of British colonists consisting of 2,000 persons. They are to settle in the district of Saskatoon, in the North-West Territory, and each family will receive 160 acres free. The settlers will consist mainly of farmers and agricultural labourers. The colonists pay their own passage and the majority of them have a little capital. The Rev. J. M. Barr, late curate-in-charge of St. Saviours," Hollington Park, N., will go out in charge of the party, which sails from Liverpool on March 21 for St. John's N. B. Mr. Barr has the authority of the Dominion Government to take out this party, which is to be called a "special British colony," and foreigners will not be permitted to settle on its reserved territory.

BEAUTY AND HYGIENE.

For health, beauty, and luxury, use the Albion Milk and Sulphur Soap, which, Lady Constance Howard writes, is "pleasant to use, and whitens and softens the Skin." Also Testimonials from Countess Bathurst, Lady White, Viscountess Exmouth, Lady Dorothy Nevill, and many others. Delicately perfumed. Warning.—When buying the Albion Milk and Sulphur Soap, see that name and figure head of "Albion" are on the wrapper. Sold by all Chemists, Grocers, &c.

A NEWSPAPER IN LUSHAI LAND.

A few years ago an idea of publishing a newspaper for the enlightenment of the Lushais flashed across one of the officers charged with their welfare and what is more was carried into execution. For some time a news-sheet of somewhat meagre dimensions was circulated in cyclostyle amongst the villages in the Lushai Hills. Though a fairly satisfactory venture, for some reason unkown to the present writer this publication was allowed to drop out of existence. Since November, 1902, the Lushais have been reading—"and themselves contributing to"—a printed montly published at Aijal and printed by favour of the Welsh Calvinistic Mission, at Sylhet; the cost to the Lushais being one anna per copy.

The circulation is increasing monthly, and has now reached over 300 copies. The paper is intended partly to serve the purpose of a Government "Gazette," and consists of from 14 to 16 pages of reading matter. The quality of the contents is no less remarkable than the quantity. I can best give an idea of it by a few extracts from the first three numbers. The introduction at the beginning of the first number is certainly calculated to stimulate the interest and open the purse-strings of the Lushais:—

"Come, look you, my children, at this book of news.

"Consider the good it will do you! Here will you find the interesting, the laughable, and the marvellous, at a cost of one anna only. And this book of news and others juit like it will be sent you every month. One anna only per month! And, what is more, if you now give us five two-anna pieces, we shall send it to you every month for a whole year.

"So all you Lushais who desire to see this book of news, send in your money now, and see every book from the very first!"

Worthy of notice is a contribution in the first number by the chief Suakhuna, Istis an account of "the feud between Vatala and Lalpuithanga."

After a somewhat lengthy description of the origin and development of the feud (it arose out of an argument as to who could eat rice from a spoon in the shortest space of time without spilling any, and culminated in a brutal murder) the writer naively remarks. "At least, this is what my upas (councillors, tell me. I do not fancy there is much truth in it all." Next we notice an article by a Lushai clerk in Government employ. This contains the news of the month, as gleaned from the perusal of the papers from the various circles submitted by Lushai circle interpreters.

An European contributor has written a Lushai version of "The Discovery of Roast Pork" from the "Essays of Elia." This is followed by a friendly chat on the subject of "Cruelty to Animals" and an article on "Foreign countries and all about them" which is continued from month to month. These two last are the contribution of the local missionaries.

Getting on to the second number, "The Coronation of King Eduard the Great" is a creditable effusion, and the Lushai writer displays a sound knowledge of the genealogy of the Royal Family.

A chief writes to tell the Lushais that they should all get their children educated, and should be careful to obey the Sarkar's orders, as the latter course will ensure them a happy and prosperous life and the former will be for a consolation and maintenance to them in old age. Lalbirima, a specially intelligent monarch, and son of a powerful chief who was one of our principal opponents not many years ago, was one of a party that was taken to Silchar to meet the Viceroy. He describes their journey, the wonders of the tea factories, and the railway "which is as it were the fight of a bird."

"We started 11 miles away from Silchar and got there instantaneously. He tells also how they went in the steamer, and saw a great bridge over the river near Badarpur; how they at length arrived at Silchar and saw the "Shillong Borsap"; how the bugles were played and drums beat when the "Larsay (the Viceroy) appeared surrounded by sahibs riding prancing horses; how the guns were fired and how every one (sahibs included) paid him homage; how the Chiefs were dressed in their best puan tial (striped cloths) and wore striped pagris topped by the graceful tail-feathers of the king crow, and how they were armed with gun and spears and daos, and had their shadow picture taken by the light of the sun: how they saw sahibs riding iron horses and their women some times doing the same, to say nothing of the great bazar where everything is sold "fish, beads, buffaloes cows and goats"; "where many beglor a man by the road side (this seems to have struck him forcibly as a curious custom of the plains); how they saw tame elephants and brought ponies, and learnt to ride them Kalruna and Khamliana causing much laughter because they were always falling off; and finally how they returned to Aijal on their animals.

The third number contains a graphic account of a tour to Chittagong made by the writer, a police chaprassi in the south of the district, I quote the following from memory. "But we Lushais were afraid to ride the elephant. In the evening the sahib called us and told the elephant to salaam to us. And the elephant knelt on the ground. Also after this the sahib told us to pay the elephant and we put some pice on the ground which the elephant took up in his trunk and gave to his keeper.

The same number contains advice to the Lushais anent the scientific and thorough cutting of their village roads and keeping them clear of jungle.

"Rocks must be rolled down the mountain side. Bamboo bridges covered with earth are required for the crossing of deep nullas, Galleries must be constructed where the road is narrow and dangerous Big trees that fall across the road must be cut in half, and the road must always be kept clear enough of jungle to allow a sahib on pony back to pass without obstruction."

This dissertation is the original and voluntary work of a Lushai contributor. But time will not admit of more. Enough has, I think, been said to show that the progress of education in this out-of-the-way portion of the Empire has not been tardy and that the Lushais who a few years ago were looked upon as as irreclaimable savages are giving signs of intelligent adaptation to their new circumstances.—"Pioneer."

FOREIGN TELEGRAPHIC SERVICE.

FEBRUARY 10.

STATE OF INTERNATIONAL COMMUNICATION.

Great Britain—Via Teheran, perfect. Via Turkey perfect. Via Suez, perfect.

Continent of Europe—Via Teheran, perfect. Via Turkey perfect, a Via Suez perfect.

America—Via Brest, perfect. Via Valentia, perfect. Via Direct Cable, perfect.

Australia—Via Penang, perfect. Via Amoor, perfect.

China,—Via Penang, perfect. Via Amoor, perfect, Via Bhamo, perfect.

Africa—Via Aden, perfect. Via Cadiz Teneriffe, interrupted. Via Lisbon, St. Vincent, perfect.

Cable Cadiz Teneriffe interrupted.

Cable Cayenne Pinheiros interrupted.

Cable Guantanamo Mole St Nicholas interrupted.

Cable Puerto Plata Martinique interrupted.

Cables Dominique Martinique, St. Lucia Martinique Guadaloupe Martinique. St. Lucia, St. Vincent, interrupted.

Telegrams will be conveyed frequently by steamers.

Cable communication with Martinique is open via Lisbon and Cadiz.

Telegrams can only be accepted at sender's risk.

Code addresses should not be used.

Latest dates of Foreign Messages received at Bombay from the United Kingdom during the 24 hours ending at 8 p.m. of the 10th February 1903.

(Difference in Longitude allowed for.)

Via.	Latest Dates. D.	H.	M.	Time occupied in transmission. Hours.	Minutes.
Turkey	...	...	...	...	...
Teheran	10	2	31 p.m.	...	22
Suez	10	1	45 p.m.	1	15

Time occupied in the transmission of messages to Bombay, during the 24 hours ending at 8 p.m., of the 10th February, 1903.

	Maximum Time H.	M.	Minimum Time. H.	M.
From Calcutta	0	54	0	1
" Karachi	0	21	0	5
" Madras	0	39	0	7

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA ORDERS.

("Gazette of India," February 7.)

MILITARY DEPARTMENT.

The tenure of the appointment of Capt E P Carter, R A offg Ordnance Officer, 3rd class, in the Ordnance Dept in India, is extended for five years, with effect from the 9th July 1903.

A. Vickers, Indian Army, 48th Bengal Pioneers, to be Supply and Transport Officer, 5th class, on probation, with effect from the 20th June 1902. (Joined his appointment on the 14th Oct 1902.)

Lieut H E apR Pryce, Indian Army, 18th Musalman Rajput Infantry, to be Supply and Transport Officer, 6th class, on probation, with effect from the 9th Sept. 1902. (Joined his appointment on the 18th Nov 1902.)

INDIAN ARMY.

The following promotions are made, subject to H M's approval:—

Major to be Lieut-Colonel—Jo W B Meade 25th Jan 1903.

Lieuts to be Captains—H Le M Fellows, M H Anderson, A H Babington, H S Strong, B D Fitzpatrick, T E M Lane, and F S Keen, 31st Jan 1903.

HOME REMITTANCES.

The following is the weekly memorandum of Remittances to the Home Treasury by means of Council Bills:—

	£
1 Amount to be remitted durin 1902-03	16,500,000
2 Remitted from 1st April 1902 to 31st January 1903—	
By Council Bills	13,351,633
By Gold	500,273
3 Balance to be remitted from 1st Jan. 1903 to 31st March 1903	£2,648,094

HERE, THERE,

WRITERS AND READERS.

It will be learned with pleasure that Sir Leslie Stephen is now well recovered from his recent operation. He has been able to leave Sir Frederick Treves's nursing-home, where it took place, and is back again at his own house. A series of lectures which he has been invited to deliver at Oxford may represent his next contribution to letters.

Mr. Arnold announces that he will publish the journals of that eminent German soldier, Count von Blumenthal. They have been edited by Count Albrecht von Blumenthal, and translated into English by Major Gillespie-Addison. No little interest will attach to them as being von Blumenthal's personal record of the campaigns against Austria and France. The book treats only of them.

A work on what is already known as the Persian Gulf question is to be published by Messrs. Isbister. It is by Mr. H. J. Whigham, the war correspondent, who recently visited China and India. Partly as a result of a suggestion by Lord Curzon, he extended his travels in order to study the Persian Gulf problem on the spot. This book, which deals with the politics of the possible struggle, rather than with its geography, is the result. It will have maps.

A book about Dr. Robert Wallace, who was so prominent a figure in the House of Commons, has been in hand for some time. The delay, however, is all to the good in that it has enabled a full examination of his literary remains to be made. Mr. Sands is now able to promise the book for this spring. In part it is autobiography, in part correspondence and lectures, in part a memoir, and it will tell us intimately of a remarkable man. His memories of his boyhood in Scotland are most interesting.

In ten days' time Mr. Duckworth will publish a biography which, although it hardly relates to an eminent figure, has several claims to interest. The subject of it is Tom Wedgwood, one of the celebrated Staffordshire family. His relations were on friendly terms with Samuel Coleridge, and correspondence with him is given in the volume. Then Tom Wedgwood's story, as the first English photographer, is told with considerable detail. The book was written by Mr. R. B. Litchfield, who married a daughter of Charles Darwin. Mr Litchfield died quite recently.

Two early copies of a beautiful edition of the Communion Service were presented by the Universities of Oxford and Cambridge to the Dean and Chapter of Westminster for use at the Coronation. This edition is now to be issued generally by the Cambridge University Press in three forms, at three different net prices. In paper covers it costs £2 10s., in Turkey morocco £5 5s., and in polished Levant morocco, with silk linings, £10 10s. This folio Communion Service is specially intended for cathedrals and churches where handsome service books are required.

Various reports have appeared as to the identity of Michael Fairless who wrote the Roadmender and one or two other books. It may, therefore, be worth saying that Fairless was part of the name of a lady who gave up much of a short life to work among the poor. She voluntarily embraced a mission to live among them and for them. She was a woman of great personal grace and distinction, of high intellectual attainment and artistic power. Her life was too fully occupied to allow her to write anything until illness overtook her three years ago. The Roadmender protrays the last stages of this illness, which were spent in Chelsea and in Sussex.

Years ago Sir Walter Besant arranged a group of his essays and papers under the title As We Are and As We May Be. Only now, however, is the volume to appear—probably this month. It has a word of preface from one very well able to speak of it, and of Sir Walter Besant. The book, it is remarked—is the exposition of a practical philanthropist's creed and of his hopes for the progress of his fellow men. Some of these hopes may never be realised; some he had the great happiness to see bear fruit. And for the realisation of all he spared no pains. Messrs. Chatto are the publishers.

Mr. Murray announces a book by Mr. James Roberts on the grant and validity of British patents for inventions. It would seem that there is room for a book of guidance like this, since, according to the official report, over forty per cent. of English patents now granted are invalid. It deals fully with the method and practice of obtaining letters patent for inventions, and is written from the point of view of the inventor. The first part contains an exposition of the principles and rules governing the validity of patents. The second part gives abstracts of a large number of cases illustrating the application of these rules. Finally, the various statutes which govern that rather confused tangle, English patent law, are set forth.

Mr. Richard Le Gallienne will shortly issue, from New York, where he is staying, an English rendering of Odes from Hafiz. Here is the first verse of a "specimen ode":—

The days of distance and the nights apart
Are at an end,
All the long lonely winter of the heart
Is at an end:
No more forever shall the autumn gloom,
No more forever shall December freeze,
For lo! the sweet swift-footed April breeze
Fills all the world with fragrance and with bloom—
O, my own love and friend,
Our grief is at an end!

Concerning Fiction.—Mr. Lacon Watson has written a novel entitled The Templars, and Mr. Arnold will publish it.—The Squireen is a story by Mr. Shan F. Bullock of life among the Ulster Protestants. Messrs. Methuen are to publish it.—Mrs. Meade's new novel Rosebury will be published shortly by Messrs. Chatto. Rosebury is a country village where the story is laid.—An attempt to revive the two-shilling yellow-back is being made by Messrs. Treherne with a series called the Railway Library. It will include stories by Mrs. Edward Kennard, Mr. Noel Williams, and Mr. Herbert Compton.—Mr. Arthur C. Benson's volume of stories entitled The Hill of Trouble will be issued by Messrs. Isbister on an early day. The stories are based on the supernatural, and are laid in mediæval times.—Messrs. Kegan Paul announce a new edition, which is also a new version, of Mr. F. W. Bourdillon's well-known translation of Aucassin and Nicolette.

Bric-a-Brac.—Professor Walter Raleigh is writing a book on Wordsworth.—There is to be an official life of Father Dolling. The Rev. C. E. Osborne is writing, and Mr. Arnold will publish it.—The Hon. J. W. Fortescue has finished another volume, dealing with the period 1763-1792, of his history of the British Army. Messrs. Macmillan announce it.—Messrs. Putnam promise a new book in the Heroes of the Nations Series. Augustus Cæsar is its subjects, and Mr. J. B. Firth, the writer.—Miss Price Hughes, who is to write the biography of her father, the Rev. Hugh Price Hughes, will be glad to have reminiscences of him by friends, and correspondence with him, which may be useful in preparing the book. Her address is 8, Taviton-street, London W.—Mr. Brimley Johnson will publish immediately in his Carpet Plays the little comedy, Amelia, which has just been put on at the Garrick Theatre in front of the popular Water Babies.—A bi-monthly review is about to appear under the title Law and Land. It hopes to be interesting to laymen as well as to lawyers. The first issue will contain an article on Lord Russell of Killowen.

It is understood that the Carnegie Trust will shortly launch another part of their great education scheme. So far as can be learned, the new development will take the form of encouragement to post-graduate research.

Reuter's Toronto correspondent states that a large and representative deputation of the temperance workers in the Province of Ontario waited on the Provincial Cabinet a few days ago to urge that, in view of the largeness of the Prohibition vote in the recent referendum on the question of putting into force the Liquor Act adopted by the Provincial Legislature last session, the Government should give effect to the vote in the coming session by legislation. The Premier, in promising to consider the representations of the deputation, said that the Government would consult its supporters when Parliament met in order to ascertain their views and the prospect of carrying any legislation in the desired direction which might be proposed.

THE PEASENHALL MURDER.

GARDINER'S RE-TRIAL.

ANONYMOUS CONFESSIONS.

William Gardiner was indicted for the second time, at Ipswich on January 21, before Mr. Justice Lawrance, for the wilful murder of Rose Harsent, at Peasenhall. At the last trial at the Assizes for Suffolk, before Mr. Justice Grantham, the jury disagreed.

The case excited immense local interest, and the court was packed.

The prisoner on entering the dock, appeared calm and composed. He wore a dark suit, with a black tie, and his hair and beard had been carefully trimmed. He stood in the dock with his hands clasped.

Mr. Dickens, K. C., in opening the case for the prosecution, reminded the jury that they were there to do their duty. No juryman had a right to allow his opinions on capital punishment to interfere with his judgment. Counsel then repeated the history of the case. The prisoner, an official of the Primitive Methodist church at Sibton, had it was alleged carried on a scandalous intrigue with the girl Harsent, and finding her in a certain condition he visited her secretly at her place of service, cut her throat, and attempted to burn the body.

Referring to the evidence of Skinner and Wright regarding the relations between the prisoner and Rose Harsent, and what passed in the chapel, counsel declared that it was impossible that such an extraordinary story could be invented. The incident became a scandal, and was denied then both by the prisoner and the deceased. The minister warned the prisoner, who promised to have nothing more to do with the girl, but, despite this promise, he still kept up his intercourse with her.

Counsel also argued that the letter which was written to the girl in the prisoner's handwriting, making and appointment with her on the night of the murder, and the discovery in her room after the fire, of a bottle which had contained paraffin, with a label bearing the words "For Mrs. Gardiner's children," furnished convincing proof against the prisoner. Moreover, no one, he added, other than the prisoner had any motive for murdering her.

The prisoner listened stolidly to counsel's speech, and stroked his beard constantly.

Evidence was given by the surveyor, Mr. Brown, as to the plans of the two houses. It was admitted that the youth Davis, who had sent certain letters to the deceased, lived next door to her.

William Wright, who listened with another man, named Skinner, when the prisoner and Rose Harsent were alleged to be in the chapel, said they heard laughter, and recognized Rose Harsent's voice. The affair created a scandal, and the prisoner threatened legal proceedings if Skinner and he did not apologise. They did not apologise and no proceedings were taken.

In cross-examination by Mr. Wild, prisoner's counsel, the witness said he omitted to state at the magisterial proceedings that he heard Rose Harsent cry "Oh! oh!" in the chapel.

Mr. Wild: I put it to you that you are lying from start to finish!—The witness: No, sir. He admitted having spread a similar story about another man and woman five years ago. He also admitted that when the prisoner threatened legal proceedings he replied, "Well, we have only got what we stand up in."

A great sensation was caused on Jan. 22 by the production Mr. Wild, counsel for the defence, of an anonymous letter of confession of the murder.

The letter is dated from Burton-on-Trent. It is a long document, purporting to be signed by a maltster, who was on terms of intimacy with the murdered girl. The writer stated that his motive was jealousy at the girl's unfaithfulness, and concluded by saying, "I cannot tell you my name, but I shall commit suicide before long."

Mr. Dickens, counsel for the prosecution, said two other similar confessions had been received.

THE NIGHT OF THE MURDER.

The proceedings during the day were chiefly occupied by further evidence for the Crown.

The prisoner still listened to it all with the air of a man who is perfectly calm and collected.

A bricklayer named Burgess, deposed to conversing with the prisoner about ten o'clock on the night of the murder. From where they stood near Gardiner's house, the witness saw a light burning in Rose Harsent's bedroom window.

Mrs. Dickinson, who lived next door to the prisoner, stated that on the night of the murder, Gardiner joined his wife at her house from midnight to half-past one. They came to sit with her because she was made nervous by a thunderstorm. The prisoner was wearing slippers.

James Morris, a gamekeeper, deposed that early on the morning of Sunday, June 1, he saw footmarks of indiarubber shoes with barred soles leading from Gardiner's house to Providence House gate, where Rose Harsent was employed. He also traced the marks in the opposite direction from Providence House to Gardiner's doorstep.

Herbert Stammers, a neighbour, said there was a large fire in Gardiner's washhouse at half-past seven o'clock on the morning of June 1. The prisoner was going towards the washhouse, and the witness had never seen him there so early before.

John Richards, secretary to the prisoner's employers, identified the handwriting of certain envelopes as the prisoner's, and the envelopes themselves as similar to those used by his firm.

MORE FRICTION BETWEEN COUNSEL AND WITNESS.

William Harsent, the deceased's father, and Police-constable Nunn described the discovery of the body, and the constable deposed to the finding of the medecine bottle, smelling strongly of paraffin, with a label with directions, "For Mrs. Gardiner's children." He also spoke to finding certain letters.

There was some friction between counsel and the witness in cross-examination, and the learned judge told counsel he had drawn it upon himself. He had put his questions offensively.

Mr. Wild: I did not mean it.

The Judge: I know you did not.

Another sensation was produced by the evidence of Superintendent Staunton who, replying to Mr. Wild, said he had seen three anonymous confessions of the murder. One, received by the "East Anglian Times," was written from Burton-on-Trent on December 1. It was badly spelt. The writer said, "My darling Rose deceived me. God only knows. Davis was the father of her child, as my own darling Rose told me the night before I committed this horrible murder, but I hope she is at rest, bless her. I feel I cannot rest night or day."

Mr. Wild in his opening speech for the defence commented on the barbarity of a system which kept a man in prison so long, and announced that at his own request Gardiner would return to the witness-box and would undergo once more the ordeal of cross-examination at the hands of one of the ablest counsel at the Bar. He asked for merciful consideration after the terrible experience he had already undergone.

With regard to the alleged chapel incident between the prisoner and Rose Harsent in May, 1901, counsel urged the improbability of the story, and characterized it as a concoction. No breath of scandal had crossed the prisoner's name until two village lads, Skinner and Wright, saw him and the girl enter the chapel, and imagined that something improper would happen.

Counsel declared that the letter making the appointment with the girl on the night of the crime was not written by Gardiner, and even if it were proved to be his it did not necessarily follow that he committed the murder.

DANGEROUS EVIDENCE ABOUT HANDWRITING AND FOOTPRINTS.

The alibi in this case would be proved, counsel proceeded, by the prisoner's wife.

The case for the Crown, he submitted, rested almost entirely on the evidence of handwriting, about which people, quite honestly, made all sorts of mistakes. The letter making the midnight appointment with Rose Harsent was that of a better educated man than the prisoner.

A weak case was always buoyed up by absolutely dangerous evidence about handwriting and footprints. The Crown theory in regard to the india-rubber shoes and footmarks would never have been introduced but for the histrionic ability which his learned friend Mr. Dickens possessed both from heredity and from personality. It was the sort of thing for a novel, but not for a murder case. The labelled medicine bottle had brought about this trial, but it would be explained to the jury beyond all doubt. He complained of unfair methods on the part of the treasury in regard to the knife and the washhouse fire, regarding which latter incident they had a belated witness in the person of Stammers, prisoner's next door neighbour. In Crisp's kitchen on the morning after the murder was found a hacked out pieces of cloth which could not have come away from the prisoner's clothing, but from that of the real murderer.

THE ANONYMOUS CONFESSION.

Dealing with the anonymous confession that was read yesterday, Mr. Wild said it was quite possible it was written by the man who committed the murder, and it was quite conceivable the writer was trying to throw blame upon an innocent man—namely, Albert Goodchild, of Badingham—for the purpose of preventing Gardiner from being hanged.

Counsel closed with an eloquent appeal, and evidence for the defence was then opened.

The prisoner's wife said she had been on friendly terms with the deceased girl. On the night of the murder she and her husband went into Dickinson's until half-past one. At that hour they went home and went to bed.

Mr. Edward Heaven, a well-known timber merchant, of Bristol, was attending a private dance, given by his family at Clifton Grand Spa, and shortly after the first dance was seized with sudden illness. Dr. Griffiths, who was among the guests, attended Mr. Heaven, who, however, never rallied and died shortly afterwards.

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TONIC, RESTORATIVE, DIGESTIVE WINE
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DOSE: One wine-glass after the two principal meals.

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DR. J. COLLIS BROWNE'S
CHLORODYNE.

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DR. J. COLLIS BROWNE'S CHLORODYNE.—Dr. J. COLLIS BROWNE (late Army Medical Staff) DISCOVERED a REMEDY to denote which he coined the word CHLORODYNE. Dr. Browne is the SOLE INVENTOR, and as the composition of Chlorodyne cannot possibly be discovered by Analysis (organic substances defying elimination), and since the formula has never been published, it is evident that any statement to the effect that a compound is identical with Dr. Browne's Chlorodyne *must be false.*
This caution is necessary, as many persons deceive purchasers by false representations.

DR. J. COLLIS BROWNE'S CHLORODYNE.—Vice Chancellor Sir W. PAGE WOOD stated publicly in Court that Dr. J. COLLIS BROWNE was undoubtedly the INVENTOR of CHLORODYNE, that the whole story of the defendant Freeman was deliberately untrue, and he regretted to say it had been sworn to.—See *The Times,* July 13, 1864.

DR. J. COLLIS BROWNE'S CHLORODYNE is the TRUE PALLIATIVE in
NEURALGIA, GOUT, CANCER, TOOTHACHE, RHEUMATISM.

IS THE GREAT SPECIFIC FOR
DIARRHŒA, DYSENTERY,
CHOLERA,

GENERAL BOARD of HEALTH, London, REPORT that it ACTS as a CHARM, one dose generally sufficient.

Dr. GIBBON, Army Medical Staff, Calcutta, states—"TWO DOSES COMPLETELY CURED ME OF DIARRHŒA.

DR. J. COLLIS BROWNE'S CHLORODYNE is a liquid medicine which assuages PAIN of EVERY KIND, affords a calm, refreshing sleep, WITHOUT HEADACHE, and invigorates the nervous system when exhausted.

DR. J. COLLIS BROWNE'S CHLORODYNE rapidly cut short all attacks of
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IMPORTANT CAUTION.—The IMMENSE SALE of this REMEDY has given rise to many UNSCRUPULOUS IMITATIONS. Be careful to observe Trade Mark. Of all Chemists 1s. 1½d., 2s. 9d. & 4s. 6d. *SOLE MANUFACTURERS*—
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The only Cod Liver Oil which produces the full curative effects in
CONSUMPTION AND DISEASES OF THE CHEST, THROAT AFFECTIONS, GENERAL DEBILITY, DISEASES OF THE SKIN, WASTING DISEASES OF CHILDREN, RICKETS, AND ALL SCROFULOUS DISORDERS.

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"Dr. DE JONGH'S LIGHT-BROWN COD LIVER OIL contains the whole of the active ingredients of the remedy, and is easily digested. Hence its value, not only in Diseases of the Throat and Lungs, but in a great number of cases to which the Profession is extending its use."

DR. HUNTER SEMPLE,
Physician to the Hospital for Diseases of the Throat and Chest, London.
"I have long been aware of the great reputation enjoyed by the LIGHT-BROWN COD LIVER OIL introduced into medical practice by Dr. DE JONGH, and have recommended it with the utmost confidence. I have no hesitation in stating my opinion, that it possesses all the qualities of a good and efficient medicine. Its taste is by no means disagreeable, and might even be called pleasant. I have found Dr. DE JONGH'S OIL very useful in cases of Chronic Cough and especially in Laryngeal Disease complicated with Consumption."

DR. SAUNDERS, C.B.,
Late Deputy-Inspector-General Army Hospitals, Superintendent London Medical Mission.
"I have used Dr. DE JONGH'S LIGHT-BROWN COD LIVER OIL extensively among the sick poor of St. Giles's, and consider it a valuable remedy, especially in the Wasting Diseases of Children."

DR. WHITMORE,
Medical Officer of Health, St. Marylebone, London.
"My own somewhat lengthened experience as a Medical Practitioner enables me with confidence to recommend Dr. DE JONGH'S LIGHT-BROWN COD LIVER OIL as being more uniform in quality, more certain in its effects, more palatable, and infinitely less likely to disagree with the stomach than the Pale Oil. If I were asked for an explanation of the marked success which for so many years has attended the administration of Dr. DE JONGH'S LIGHT-BROWN COD LIVER OIL, I should say that it is owing to its extraordinary medicinal, dietetic, and reginimal properties, and which are found to exist in no other medicine that I am acquainted with in such uniform combination."

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The HOUSE of COMMONS—AN IRISHMAN'S PROTEST.

TO ENGLISHMEN, SCOTCHMEN, IRISHMEN, and OUR COLONIES

AN IRISHMAN'S ELOQUENT PROTEST.—Richard Dalor Shiel once startled the House of Commons and the country when the word "alien" was applied to him as an Irishman. "On the field of Waterloo" he exclaimed, "the blood of Englishmen, Scotchmen, and Irishmen flowed in the same stream and drenched the same sod—when the cold grey morning dawned they lay stiff and stark together; in the same trench their bodies were laid; the green corn of spring bursts even now from their commingled dust; the dew falls from heaven upon their union in the grave. Partakers in every peril, are we not to be partakers in glory? Are we to be told we are aliens from that noble country for whose salvation our life blood was poured?" The effect of the speach both inside and outside the House was electrical.

THE MORAL.

"I need not be missed if another succeed me;
To reap down those fields which in spring I have sown.
He who ploughed and who sowed is not missed by the reaper,
He is only remembered by what he has done."

The misery of Life is immensely increased in these days of Fevers if you miss such a single precaution as Batliwalla's Ague-Mixture and Pills.

Most powerful remedies for Malarious, Intermittent, Bilious Fevers, Influenza and Mild form of Plague.
Equally useful to Men, Women, and Children of all ages.
Guaranteed not to contain Aconite, Antimony, Arsenic, Mercury, Opium, Strychnia or any poisonous salts.
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My food would lie for hours on my stomach like lead, and then a terrible sourness would arise in my throat. Since taking Nature's Herbal Extract the distress and sour stomach troubles me no more.
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CURES DYSPEPSIA
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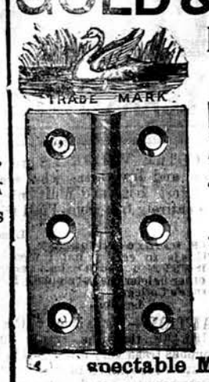

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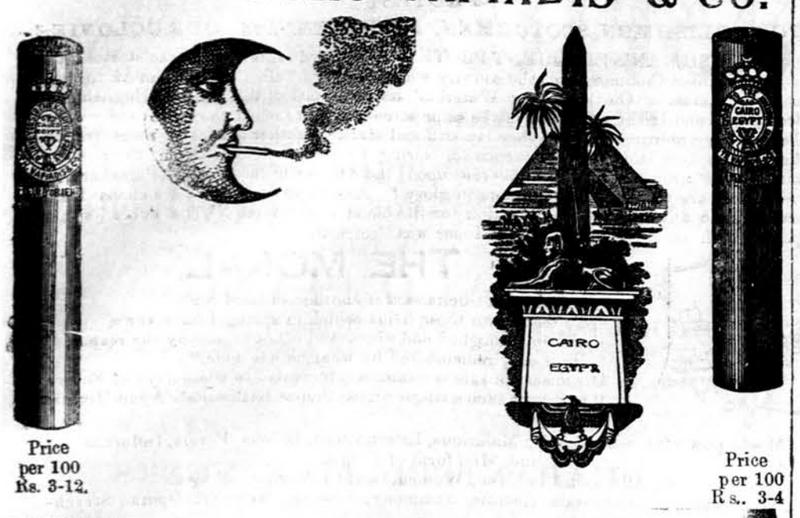

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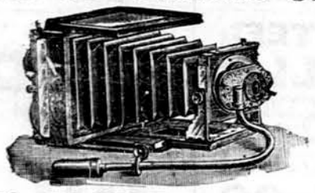

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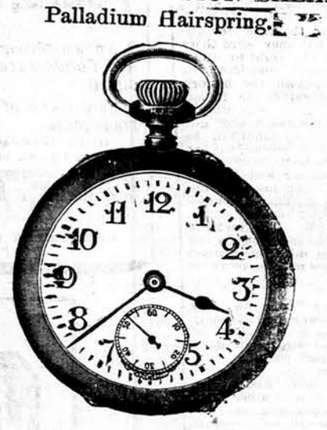

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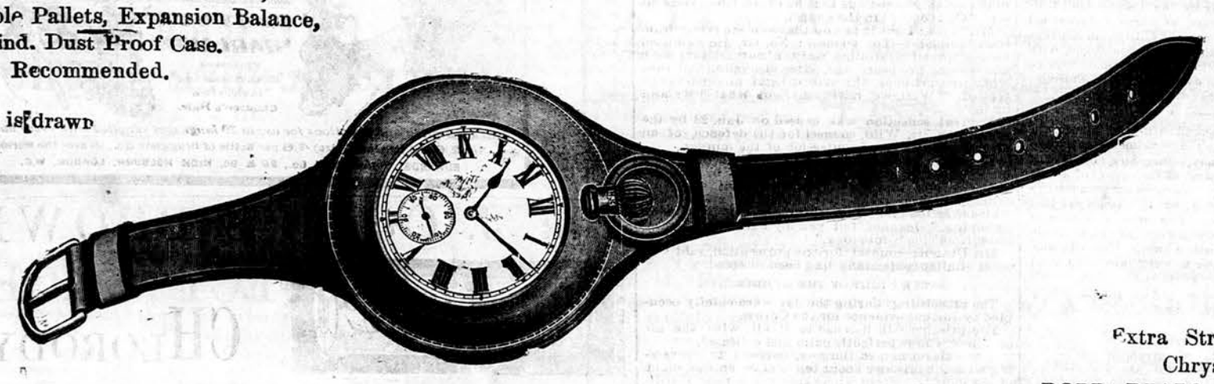

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